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Japan

Hata Criticizes U.S., EC on Farm Measures

*OW1005141289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT
10 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tsutomu Hata criticized the United States on Wednesday for pressing Japan to liberalize its agricultural market.

Hata said the United States is asking Japan to open its farm market while its own agricultural market is protected by the waiver clause of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

He said Japan should seek fairness under GATT, a statement regarded by observers as meaning that Tokyo would appeal to the United States and European countries to revamp their protective measures.

The United States imposes control on imports of 14 farm items under the GATT clause which was granted to Washington before 1955 when Japan joined the international trade regulatory body.

The European Community (EC) takes similar measures, including variable import surcharges on farm produce, to protect their domestic industries from imports.

Hata said Japan would continue to seek international understanding for the government's policy of regulating rice imports to accomplish self-sufficiency in its rice market.

MITI Asks for Help in U.S. Trade Friction

*OW1105045089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0320 GMT
11 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister [MITI] Hiroshi Mitsuzuka on Thursday asked industry leaders to help solve ongoing trade disputes with the United States, a ministry official said.

In a meeting with some 20 business leaders in the morning, Mitsuzuka warned that a failure to settle bilateral trade disputes could lead to heightened political tension between the two governments, the official said.

The business leaders are from five major industry associations, including the Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association and the Electronic Industries Association of Japan.

Among them were Toshiba Corp. President Joichi Aoi, Hitachi Ltd. President Katsushige Mita, and Takuma Yamamoto, president of Fujitsu Ltd.

Pointing to "symbolic areas" such as supercomputers, semiconductors, and telecommunications, Mitsuzuka said each sector should be dealt with seriously by the government and assisted by industries, that could be affected by trade retaliation, the official said.

Many industry leaders asked the ministry to help avoid having Japan named as one of the countries that could be subject to U.S. retaliation under its omnibus trade law.

Industry representatives said they have been abiding by trade agreements with the U.S. and urged the government to stress the point to the U.S.

They also asked the Japanese Government to make efforts to prevent mounting protectionism in the U.S.

MITI Official on GATT Probe Into EC Law

*OW1005234489 Tokyo KYODO in English 2300 GMT
10 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—A dispute panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) will start in late July probing into Japan's allegations that the European Community's (EC) antidumping law violates GATT regulations, an official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Wednesday.

The three-member panel is expected to submit a report to the GATT this year on which the Geneva-based multinational trade body will base its official ruling, the official said. [sentence as received]

If the panel finds the EC has been in violation of GATT rules, the EC will be forced to scrap restrictions on foreign assembly operations in Europe, the official said.

Under current EC law, the EC levies antidumping duties on parts imported by foreign firms operating in Europe and not using more than 40 percent of locally-made parts in assembling their products.

Such duties are only imposed on firms previously punished by the EC for allegedly selling underpriced goods in Europe.

The EC has said its law, enacted in June 1987, is aimed at preventing foreign firms from setting up assembly plants using only imported parts.

The Japanese Government has argued that the EC imposes the duties without any investigation, and that the 40 percent requirement violates GATT rules.

So far, eight Japanese firms including Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and Toshiba Corp. were judged by the EC to have violated the law.

The MITI official said the EC lifted the antidumping duties on these firms after they agreed to fulfill the 40 percent requirement.

The EC is currently investigating 11 Japanese dot-matrix printer makers to determine if the firms are violating the law, he said. The official declined to identify the companies involved.

The GATT decided to set up the dispute panel October 19 last year after Japan and the EC failed to reach an agreement on the issue.

Since then, the GATT has been conferring with Japan and the EC to select panelists and prepare necessary procedures, the official said.

This is the first time the Japanese Government asked the GATT to set up a dispute panel since it became a member in 1955, he added.

Ito Reiterates Refusal of Premiership
OW1105075689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0633 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Senior Liberal Democratic Party executive Masayoshi Ito reiterated Thursday that he will refuse any invitation to succeed Noboru Takeshita as LDP president and prime minister.

Ito, 75, chairman of the LDP's decision-making executive council, made the statement following a 30-minute meeting with Hajime Tamura, a senior member of Takeshita's faction.

Ito said he met with Tamura, a former minister of international trade and industry, to hear his views on who should succeed Takeshita.

Tamura, a former minister of international trade and industry, said he told Ito he is the most suitable person to assume the party leadership.

Ito was noncommittal on the matter during the meetings Tamura said.

Takeshita, talking with reporters briefly Thursday, declined to confirm whether he will ask Ito to be his successor during a meeting scheduled for Thursday evening.

The prime minister said he has "no such a specific intention."

Meanwhile, Takeshita's political mentor Shin Kanemaru said Thursday that the LDP needs to establish a new cabinet replacing Takeshita's as early as possible.

Speaking at a session of Takeshita faction members, Kanemaru said that he will continue urging Ito to accept the party leadership.

Takeshita said on April 25 that he intends to step down from power to assume responsibility for the widening sense of popular distrust in politics stemming from the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

Ito, who many LDP Diet members say is the best person to succeed Takeshita, has repeatedly declined to assume the party leadership, citing health reasons.

A long-time opponent of money politics, Ito says the LDP needs a revolutionary change of consciousness to make a fresh start and that nothing will be changed if the party head alone is replaced.

LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe, who is continuing coordination efforts over the choice of a new leader, met senior party officials, faction leaders, and elders on Wednesday and Thursday.

JSP Asks Opposition Parties To Vote for Doi
OW1105103989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 11 May 89

[Excerpts] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi said Thursday that he has asked three other opposition parties to vote for its Chairwoman Takako Doi in the coming prime ministerial election in the Diet.

Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] and the United Social Democratic Party [USDP] were noncommittal to the request, Yamaguchi said.

Yamaguchi made the request in separate meetings with his counterparts Naohiko Okubo of Komeito, Takashi Yonezawa of the DSP and Shogo Abe of the USDP.

Yonezawa was quoted as saying that it is too early to put up Doi, leader of the No. 1 opposition party, as joint candidate of the four parties.

Yonezawa told Yamaguchi that the parties must first reach agreement on basic policies.

Okubo and Abe replied that their parties will reply to the JSP's call after further policy consultations among all four parties, Yamaguchi said.

Both houses of the Diet will elect a new prime minister after the Liberal Democratic Party picks a new party president replacing Noboru Takeshita. [passage omitted]

Takeshita is resigning after the Diet approves the 60.4 trillion yen state budget for Fiscal 1989, expected by May 17.

The LDP president [has] won a majority of votes in all prime ministerial elections since 1955 when the party was formed through the merger of two conservative parties.

The LDP currently occupies 296 out of the 512 seats in the powerful House of Representatives, against the combined 169 of the four opposition parties and 27 of the Japan Communist Party. [passage omitted]

Former Cabinet Secretary Question About Recruit
OW1105044889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT
11 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Prosecutors are believed to have questioned Takao Fujinami, chief cabinet secretary under former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, over his alleged role in the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal, sources close to the investigation said Thursday.

Fujinami reportedly earned about 25 million yen on sales of prelisted stocks of Recruit Cosmos, a subsidiary of job-placement and information conglomerate Recruit Co. He also received around 40 million yen in donations from Recruit founder Hiromasa Ezoe, according to prosecutors.

Fujinami became the second politician to be questioned following Komeito legislator Katsuya Ikeda last Saturday. Ikeda allegedly earned 7 million yen in profits from selling prelisted Recruit Cosmos stocks, prosecutors said.

A total of 13 politicians and Recruit officials have been arrested on charges of offering or accepting bribes in the influence peddling scandal.

Fujinami, 56, served under Nakasone from November 1982 to December 1985. He is suspected of having facilitated the appointment of Ezoe to the government's Tax System Research Council in 1985 and in improperly persuading the government to support continuation of an employer's agreement on hiring college graduates.

It has been learned through the investigation that Ezoe was not initially included in the candidate list for the government council but was chosen at the urging of the prime minister's aide.

Recruit's publishing of job placement magazines would have been adversely affected if employers had been allowed to freely contact students for recruitment. Ezoe is suspected of improperly influencing politicians to maintain the agreement, which restricts recruitment to specified periods.

Prosecutors are confident the bribery charges against Fujinami as well as Ikeda will stick following Ezoe's confession of having bribed the two politicians, according to informed sources.

Fujinami used 25 million yen in profits from selling 12,000 Recruit Cosmos stocks accepted in the name of his secretary to buy a home.

About 40 million yen was transferred between the summer of 1986 and June 1988 to bank accounts in the name of Fujinami's secretary prosecutors said.

The sum received is the third highest behind Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Shintaro Abe, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Fujinami served under Nakasone when he was director general of the Science and Technology Agency. He later became parliamentary vice minister of education before being appointed labor minister in 1979.

Justice Minister Declines Comment
OW1105054089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0322 GMT
11 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Justice Minister Masami Takatsuji declined Thursday to confirm whether prosecutors questioned former Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami over his alleged role in the Recruit stock bribery scandal.

Takatsuji told a session of the Budget Committee of the House of Councillors that the Justice Ministry "cannot disclose the content of investigations."

The justice minister said public prosecutors are making "utmost final stage efforts to complete the investigation as soon as possible."

Takatsuji made the remarks in response to questions from Akira Kuroyanagi, a member of the opposition Komeito.

North Korea

South Accused of Using Pretext for Crackdown
SK1105044889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT
11 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u these days is harshly cracking down on South Korean democrats and patriotic democratic organisations on the charge that they "sympathized" with the North's argument.

On this very charge Rev. Mun Ik-hwan was taken into custody after he made a trip to the northern half of the country with a strong desire for reunification, Prof. Yi Yong-hui, editorial advisor to HANGYORE SINMUN, was arrested and core members of the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon) and the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondachyop) are under detention.

Those who expressed "sympathy" with the North's arguments are branded as "pro-communists," such organisations as "organisations benefiting the enemy" and their articles as "literature benefiting the enemy."

It is the height of folly to suppress democratic figures and progressive organisations on the charge of "sympathy" that does not have a leg to stand on. This is vividly illustrative of the anti-dialogue and anti-reunification stance of the traitor No Tae-u.

It is, by nature, a matter of sense of justice and conscience and a matter of elementary human rights to express sympathy with a just argument. Moreover, dialogue is held to understand the partner, seek a point of agreement and take a joint step and it is natural that the sides sympathize with and subscribe to each other's positive views in this course. Notably, in the debate on such crucial matter concerning the destiny of the nation as the reunification question, deep sympathy should be shown with an argument for the interests and prosperity of the nation and it should be carried through jointly, no matter which side may adduce it.

If the "sympathy" with the argument of the North is to be suppressed as "an act benefiting the enemy," what "dialogue" did the traitor No Tae-u mean when he said he would have it with us? By making "sympathy" a pretext of repression, he himself made it plain that his call for "dialogue" and "exchange" is nothing but a false trumpeting to deceive and fool the popular masses.

Preposterous, indeed, is the stupid logic of the traitor No Tae-u that only the "sympathy" expressed by democrats with the North's argument is a "crime" while the "sympathy" of the South Korean authorities is not blamable. Such claim can be made only by an ignorant fascist maniac bereft of normal thinking power and insensible to public derision and criticism.

The traitor No Tae-u must promptly stop resorting to reckless fascist repression against the democratic forces on the charge of "sympathy" with the argument of the North.

Dailies Denounce Raid on Chonminnyon
SK1105051089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today denounce the No Tae-u group for trying to get rid of the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon), a united body of the dissident movement organizations in South Korea.

The puppet Joint Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters of South Korea on May 8 walked off all the leading members of Chonminnyon and raided and searched its office after Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang and then termed it an "organization benefiting the enemy", says the news analyst of NODONG SINMUN, adding:

This is undoubtedly a prelude to the schemes to dissolve Chonminnyon by force.

The puppets claim that as what Chonminnyon calls for is the same as ours, it should be considered to be a criminal act "benefiting the enemy". This is, indeed, a far-fetched allegation.

If the North and the South having identical views offers a problem, the South Korean rulers, too, should be accused of "benefiting the enemy" for holding dialogues with the North and agreeing on some of issues. If to share views with the North is considered to be a crime, the dialogue with the North the South Korean authorities are clamouring about just means a dialogue in which they would be engaged only in an argument without making any concession or finding out commonness.

The puppets' labelling Chonminnyon as an "organization benefiting the enemy" is despicable from any point of view.

It is for the purpose of arresting the massive struggle and bridging over the crisis of the "government that the puppets who recognized Chonminnyon which has influence on broad masses are now scheming to dissolve it by force, branding it as an "organization benefiting the enemy".

It cannot be overlooked, too, that the No Tae-u group is trying to stamp out the democratic movement organizations as a whole together with Chonminnyon.

The puppets should act with discretion and immediately stop the crackdown on Chonminnyon and other patriotic, democratic movement organizations.

CPRF Issues Questionnaire on South Actions
SK1105104589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] Thursday made public a 10-point open questionnaire demanding a convincing explanation of the illegal and unlawful action of the South Korean authorities in launching a base anti-communist smear campaign and fascist rampage by using Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion and democrats arrested in connection with them as political hostage.

The open questionnaire says:

1. Do the South Korean authorities incriminating the efforts of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and other patriotic democratic figures for national salvation and reunification have national conscience and will for reunification?

Reunification is patriotism and patriotic activities for reunification deserve praise.

Can it be said that the South Korean authorities who, in disregard of this, arrested Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and other democratic figures on the charge of being "criminals" and are trying to penalize them by faking up even fictitious "espionage" have national conscience and a will for reunification?

2. How can the Pyongyang visit of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan be an "escape" and "smuggling"?

Rev. Mun was officially invited by us and the South Korean authorities formally conveyed our letter of invitation to him.

He informed various official figures of his plan to visit Pyongyang and left Seoul going through legal formalities at the connivance of the puppet security planning board.

Upon his arrival at Pyongyang airport, he issued a statement and made public all his activities.

Further, upon leaving Seoul, Rev. Mun finished formalities for return and went back to Seoul in public after visiting Pyongyang.

This is a stark fact. How can his Pyongyang visit be an "escape" and "smuggling" without "prior approval"?

3. How can it be a "crime" that Rev. Mun shared identical views with us?

In fact, there are points on which Rev. Mun Ik-hwan agreed to our view and points on which we subscribed to Rev. Mun's view in our dialogue with him.

If his "sympathy" is a "crime," the South Korean authorities themselves must be "dealt with according to the law" before Rev. Mun Ik-hwan.

4. Is there any justification for them to impose the charge of "meeting and communication" against Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and democratic figures?

It is clear that there can be no dialogue without communication and meeting. And then, how have those who "incriminate" communication and meeting so far held dialogues and how will they have them in future?

5. Can the South Korean authorities monopolize dialogue?

In his "press conference at the beginning of this year" the person in authority of South Korea declared that "the question of reunification cannot be monopolized by a specified political party or circle" and "discourse on reunification would be opened to the public." For what do they try to block the efforts for reunification of people of all strata and organisations of South Korea at the point of the bayonet and incriminate even their wish to visit the North?

6. Is the "National Security Law" compatible with North-South dialogue and national reunification?

The "National Security Law" defines the northern half of the republic as the "area of an anti-state organisation" and the people in the North, fellow countrymen, as "members of the anti-state organisation".

Such a law cannot accord with the idea of dialogue and reunification.

The person in authority of South Korea himself "promised" at the beginning of his office that he would "revise" the "National Security Law" in keeping with the "present time", didn't he?

7. Doesn't the persecution of democratic figure who call for contact and dialogue between the North and the South including Rev. Mun Ik-hwan mean the nullification of the so-called "July 7 declaration" by himself?

In the "July 7 declaration" released last year, the person in authority of South Korea announced that he "would actively promote the mutual exchange of visits between compatriots in the North and the South including politicians, businessmen, scholars and students and open the door for free travel between the North and the South."

Contrary to his "commitment," he arrested Rev. Mun who had been to Pyongyang through the door he himself flung open and is imposing charges upon democratic figures who intend to visit Pyongyang through it. Does this mean that his "July 7 declaration" was a lie?

8. Isn't it an act negating "summit talks" by himself that he is persecuting Rev. Mun who returned after being received by respected President Kim Il-song during his stay in Pyongyang?

By committing such an unscrupulous act in spite of the fact that President Kim Il-song invited again the person in authority of South Korea to Pyongyang through Rev. Mun, he negated by himself "summit talks" he advertised so much.

How can he visit Pyongyang for "summit talks" after putting into custody Rev. Mun who returned after being received by respected President Kim Il-song during his stay in Pyongyang?

9. Isn't it time the South Korean authorities plainly admitted that they do not want dialogue and reunification?

By arresting Rev. Mun Ik-hwan who visited Pyongyang the South Korean authorities openly revealed that they have not yet dropped the past stance of confrontation but continue regarding the DPRK as an "anti-state organisation" and "enemy" and denying any compromise and dialogue between the authorities of the North and the South.

The South Korean authorities should tell straightforward to the world people that they oppose dialogue and reunification and pursue confrontation and division.

10. Is the anti-communist repressive campaign of the South Korean authorities not to restore the "Fifth Republic"?

The democrats and democratic movement organisations which demand reconciliation, dialogue and reunification are branded as forces to "overthrow the system" and suppressed overall under the signboard of "defence of the system," replica of anti-communism, and the authorities are mobilizing even armed forces to stifle the struggle of workers for existence.

Those who demand dialogue and contact with the North are branded as "leftist pro-communist force" and arrested en masse, the books introducing the North seized and those who printed and disseminated the books arrested and punished ruthlessly.

How can they talk about "progress of democracy" while stifling democracy and about "development of North-South relations" and "relationship of companion" while stamping out people's desire for reunification?

This is the restoration of the dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" and, accordingly, the person in authority of South Korea must put off his mask and disclose his true colour as "chief of the headquarters of the Fifth Republic."

The person in authority of South Korea should give an understandable explanation to the South Korean people and the whole nation about the frantic anti-democratic, anti-reunification campaign devoid of logic and justification launched after the Pyongyang visit of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan.

PRC Friendship Delegation Arrival Reported
SK0905155189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT
9 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—Taofiqui Maliky and Jonas Awuku Afari, new ambassadors e. p. of the People's Republic of Benin and the Republic of Ghana to our country, arrived in Pyongyang monday.

The first Chinese friendship visiting group headed by Cheng Jinxiang, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress of China, arrived here today.

Nissan, Toksan Joint Venture Commissioned
SK0905051489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT
9 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—The Toksan Joint Venture Building Machine Company has been put into operation.

The company built in Mangyongdae, Pyongyang, is a joint venture of the Undok Trading Company and the Nissan Mining Company, Ltd. of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

The company with a plottage of more than 10,000 square metres and a floor space of above 2,000 square metres will repair and readjust such heavy building machines as bulldozers, excavators, pickup-stacking machines, traveling cranes and heavy-duty lorries.

Built in a short time by joint efforts of builders and Korean traders and manufacturers in Japan, it will help promote socialist economic construction.

The commissioning ceremony was held yesterday.

Chongnyon Congratulatory Group Departs 10 May
SK1005103489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT
10 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)—The congratulatory group of Korean residents in Japan to celebrate April 15 led by Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, left here today by air.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and other officials concerned.

GDR Group, Chosen Alumni Visit Pyongyang
SK0605044489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT
6 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)—A delegation of the GDR Solidarity Committee headed by its General Secretary Achim Reichardt and a joint venture delegation of the Graduates' Association of Chosen University headed by its chairman Kim Ye-kon, arrived here yesterday by plane.

Nampo Committee Fetes Cameroon Delegation
SK1005232089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT
10 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)—The Nampo Municipal People's Committee gave a reception today in honor of the delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Cameroon headed by its president Fonka Shang Lawrance.

It was attended by Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop and officials concerned.

The reception was addressed by Pak Sung-il, chief secretary of the Nampo Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's committee, and head of the delegation Fonka Shang Lawrance.

Kim Il-song Receives Birthday Greetings
*SK1105042689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT
11 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party. They include messages from Santiago Carrillo, chairman of the Central Committee of the Spanish Labour Party-Unity of Communists; Hervé Chung, Chairman of the Caribbean National Movement; Jaime Perez, secretary general of the C.C.[Central Committee], the Communist Party of Uruguay; Jose Pedro Cardoso, chairman, and Manuel Xavier, International Secretary, of the C.C., the Socialist Party of Uruguay; and Hugo Batalla, General Secretary of the Party for the Government of the People of Uruguay.

The messages extend warm congratulations to Comrade Kim Il-song on his birthday and wish him good health and long life and great success in his work.

'Mangyongdae Prize' Sports Games Close
*SK1105050689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT
11 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—The sports games for "Mangyongdae Prize" came to a close.

All the players in the sports games proved successful in every event by fully displaying the sports technique they had cultivated, sweating much in their day-to-day training, true to the party's intention of upgrading the sports technique of the country to a world standard in a short time.

Participants in track and fields, weightlifting, shooting and swimming renewed the records of the republic in 17 events and broke the old Asian record in one event by playing the games as demanded by our party's policy of ideological battle, fighting spirit battle, speed campaign and technical battle.

The closing ceremony of the sports games for "Mangyongdae Prize" took place in the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on May 10.

The rotating trophy cup and gold medals were awarded to the footballers of the April 25 Sports Team at the closing ceremony.

Daily Urges Using Nation's 'No 1' Spirit
*SK0805120489 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2215 GMT 2 May 89*

[NODONG SINMUN 3 May special article: "Let Us Resolve the Issue of Reunifying the Country Using Our Nation's Own Strength"]

[Text] Realizing the cause of independently and peacefully reunifying the fatherland is the most urgent national task today for all Korean people. Today, when

our fellow countrymen's ardent desire for the reunification of the fatherland has become unstoppable not only in the North but also in the South, and when an overall international situation has turned favorable to the peaceful reunification of our nation, how much further the reunification of the country can be hastened depends entirely on how our countrymen, the main forces in resolving the reunification issue, wage a struggle toward this end.

Resolving the reunification issue using our nation's own strength is one of the basic principles adhered to by our party and the government of our republic. Independently resolving the issue of reunifying the country means that the Korean people, becoming masters, cultivate their own destiny without depending on, or being interfered with, by foreign powers and that they resolve the reunification issue for the interests of our nation based on their own strength.

The reunification of the fatherland is our nation's internal issue designed to completely realize the independence of the Korean people and achieve national unity. The nation's internal issue belongs to the Korean people's right to self-determination irrespective of its content or nature. The principle of Chajusong, which is constantly adhered to by our party and the government of our republic, is based on national pride in the fact that our people are powerful and dignified and can resolve their own national issues using their own strength.

National pride is a noble idea and feeling based on the endless love for one's own fatherland and nation; and what is important in this is one's firm belief in the greatness of one's nation and, in other words, one's idea that one's own nation is No 1. The greatness of a nation is absolutely not determined by the size of its territory or population. Just as the value of a person is determined by his ideas, the greatness of a nation is determined by how great its guiding idea is.

Our nation's guiding idea is the immortal and indestructible *chuche* idea, which was created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and which is being deepened and developed by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the immortal and indestructible *chuche* idea and built a *chuche*-type revolutionary party, thus creating a new history for our people and nation, which are prospering and developing, and elucidating a straight road through which mankind can embark upon a road toward independence. For this very reason, the world's progressive people endlessly respect the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and highly praise our country as the fatherland of the *chuche* idea.

Endlessly adoring the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and learning from the immortal and indestructible *chuche* idea has become a trend today. Our people are proud of this as a matter of course and more firmly believe in our nation's greatness. Being

single-mindedly united around the great leader and our party under the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea is truly the source of the our-nation-is-No-1 spirit. This spirit is the noble patriotic spirit of most highly treasuring our nation and of ardently loving and brightening our fatherland. This is the spirit of national independence, a spirit of maintaining the *chajusong* of the nation with high national pride in the greatness of our nation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, pointed out: I maintain the principle that our nation is No 1. This means that we must independently carry out revolution and construction with the spirit of most highly treasuring our own nation and with high national pride.

The Korean-nation-is-No-1 principle is, first of all, related to the spirit of highly treasuring one's nation. Behind the idea of treasuring one's own nation and of believing that one's nation is No 1 lies the idea of loving one's nation and fatherland.

Man displays his genuine idea of loving the country and nation from his loyalty toward his leader because the leader is the supreme embodiment of the nation's aspirations and earnest desires and because he is the leader [*yongdoja*] who cultivates the nation's destiny.

Embodied in the Korean-nation-is-No-1 spirit is the sense of national independence and the sense of maintaining the dignity and independence of one's nation and of independently carrying out revolution and construction. The sense of national independence means that one realizes that one is responsible for the destiny of one's own nation. It also represents a will to cultivate the destiny of the nation using one's own strength.

Making people live independently with the sense of national independence is a very important issue related to the nation's future. In particular, our country is divided into the North and the South, and *taeduyism* still remains in South Korea. Therefore, for the people to deeply cherish the nation-is-No-1 spirit is all the more important in strengthening the main forces in reunification.

A decisive factor for resolving national issues is the independent strength of the people of the relevant country. No other people can alleviate the pains that our people suffer from division or provide our people with the fatherland's reunification. Whether or not one can strongly consolidate the main forces for the reunification of the fatherland is directly related to the basic question of whether or not one can bring an end to a rule and interference by the outside forces, completely realize the independence of the Korean nation, and achieve national unity. Therefore, only when the entire nation strongly arms itself with the Korean-nation-is-No-1 spirit based upon the *chuche* idea can it strengthen the main forces for the reunification of the fatherland and brilliantly realize the cause of reunifying the country.

An important issue in resolving the issue of reunifying the fatherland based on the Korean-nation-is-No-1 spirit is possessing a high resolve to resolutely fight following the roads elucidated by the *chuche* idea with national pride in living while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. Without possessing the national pride that one's nation is not inferior to other nations, one cannot live independently nor can one maintain national dignity and independence.

A nation that has strong national pride is invincible, and a nation that does not is powerless. It is even more urgent for smaller countries that have long been suppressed by other countries to possess high national and revolutionary pride. What is important in possessing national pride is confidence in one's leader. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a benefactor of national liberation who, shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and nation, achieved the historic cause of liberating the fatherland after wading through the 10,000-kilong bloody anti-Japanese war under the banner of the great *chuche* idea and is a lodestar for the reunification of the fatherland who is devoting himself to providing our nation with a reunified fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented the three major principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and greater national unity, a common national reunification formula, and declared the proposal for founding a confederal republic of Koryo, a proposal that embodies the three principles, thus making public the best proposal for resolving the reunification issue.

Under circumstances in which the divisionists at home and abroad are so viciously maneuvering to fabricate two Koreas, our people in the North and South have not weakened their will for reunification and have turned the reunification of the fatherland into an unstoppable trend in the development of the situation in our country. This is due to the tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Our countrymen in the North and South must deeply perceive the greatness of the ideas and theories of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and see the greatness of their ideological and spiritual traits and must strongly arm themselves with the immortal and indestructible *chuche* idea and the proposal for reunifying the fatherland, a proposal that embodies the *chuche* idea.

Today, even under grave circumstances in which the fascist suppression of the reactionary ruling bunch is rampant everywhere, the number of the South Korean people who ardently adore the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and who believe in the immortal and indestructible *chuche* idea is growing daily; and the South Korean people, present in front of the slogan of anti-Americanism, independence,

and reunification, are waging a persistent struggle for the reunification of the fatherland in step with our sincere efforts for peaceful reunification.

Another important issue in resolving the issue of reunifying the country based on the Korean-nation-is-No-1 spirit is having no illusion about foreign power. The our-nation-is-No-1 spirit has nothing to do with the ideas of despising or blindly adoring other people or having an illusion about big countries. An illusion is not a reality.

In particular, the South Korean ruling bunch's idea of respecting the United States, its toadyism, and its policy of depending on outside forces is important. Trying to resolve the issue of reunifying the fatherland by depending on foreign power means that one does not believe in the power of one's own nation and that one violates the principle of self-determination on one's own. This is also a nation-selling treacherous act designed to oppose reunification and to perpetuate division by bringing aggressive foreign power into the nation.

Being toadyist and depending on foreign power leads to treachery and the destruction of the country. It is a truth confirmed in history that if a man becomes toadyist, he will become a fool and that if a nation becomes toadyist, it will be destroyed.

Since the 15 August independence, the successive South Korean rulers have turned South Korea into a U.S. military base for aggression and a complete colony by subjecting the nation's destiny to the U.S. imperialists.

If one depends on outside forces, one cannot resolve any issue for the interests of the nation. South Korea's No Tae-u ring is talking about a consultative council of six parties in Northeast Asia or protection by four powerful countries for guaranteeing the reunification of Korea. It is clear to anyone that this can never guarantee resolving the Korean question.

The United States, Japan, and other outside forces are trying to strike a bargain over the Korean question, and the U.S. imperialists are particularly unwilling to let South Korea loose, as if it were delicious meat, because of the demand of their strategy for conquering Asia and the world. After advancing proposals for cross-recognition, cross-contacts, or simultaneous admission into the United Nations, they gave a scenario for the northern policy to the South Korean puppets and have supported this policy. This is designed to eternally divide our country into two Koreas and to continuously maintain South Korea as its colony and military base.

The reality shows that the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression, interferences, and division must be crushed; that their stooges' toadyist and treacherous policy and their policy of depending on foreign power must be thoroughly rejected; and that possessing the will

for independence, self-reliance, and self-determination, one must independently resolve the nation's internal issues using the nation's own strength.

Our nation has sufficient power and capability to resolve the nation's internal issues using its own strength. Even though the North and South are living under different ideas and systems because the country was divided, if they adopt the Korean-nation-is-No-1 spirit as the nation's common idea, they can defeat aggression and interference by external power and can resolve the issue of reunifying the country using their own power.

If we are to achieve reunification using our nation's own strength, our nation must be strongly united, and those who have money must give money; those who have power must give power; and those who have knowledge must give knowledge, thus contributing to realizing the reunification cause.

All Korean people in the North and South and all the compatriots overseas, cherishing the Korean-nation-is-No-1 spirit deep in their hearts and being strongly united under the banner of the immortal chuche idea, must build a reunified Korea and must display the Korean people's wisdom throughout the world.

Rice Seedling-Transplanting Commences
SK1105100589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT
11 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—Transplanting of healthy rice seedlings has begun in the Korean countryside.

The agricultural working people had made thoroughgoing preparations for farming from the beginning of the year in spite of unfavorable weather. And they launched into rice-transplanting all at once with the advent of the right season.

According to figures available at the Agricultural Commission, an area of 15,400 hectares were transplanted with rice, taking the country as a whole, in two days after it started. Rice seedlings are transplanted in more than 2,000 hectares of paddies daily in South Pyongan and South Hwanghae Provinces, the West coast granaries.

In Kaesong municipality the results of transplanting have gone far beyond the 10 percent mark.

The speed of transplanting is increased daily on the East coast with the growth of the operation rate of tractors, rice-transplanting and rice seedling-plucking machines.

Rice-transplanting is mainly done by machines in Korea.

Thousands of home-made rice-transplanting and rice seedling-plucking machines have been additionally supplied to the rural districts this year.

SKNDF Cuban Mission Denounces Mun's Arrest
SK0905112289 (Clandestine) Voice of National
Salvation in Korean to South Korea 2200 GMT
6 May 89

[Text] Yi Sang-chol, chief of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] mission in Cuba held a news conference on 28 April to denounce the persons in authority in South Korea for having arrested Rev Mun Ik-hwan and for having created a great fascist whirlwind against the democratic forces.

In the news conference, mission chief Yi Sang-chol denounced the fact that No Tae-u has strengthened the suppression of the dissident democratic forces even after casting off his mask called democratization.

He insisted that Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang during which he was received by President Kim Il-song and made public a joint statement with the chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification is a just act undertaken out of his intense patriotism.

He emphasized: Nevertheless, the fact that No Tae-u has arrested him and taken him into custody graphically shows that he is a fascist military dictator, an antireunification element, and a traitor.

He stressed that, although the No Tae-u group is acting foolishly in order to prolong its life by kicking up anticommunist and anti-North commotions, the South Korean people will not tolerate it and instead will struggle more vigorously for independence, democracy, and reunification.

SKNDF Urged To Combine With Masses
SK1005112389 (Clandestine) Voice of National
Salvation in Korean to South Korea 2200 GMT
3 May 89

[Article from the 15 April edition of "KUGUKCHON-SON": "Combination With the Masses Is the Basic Principle in the Activities of the South Korean National Democratic Front"]

[Text] To combine with the masses is a principal demand that arises in the activities of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] to prove its own *raison d'être*, to achieve its development, and to fulfill its mission as a patriotic vanguard unit. To strengthen its unity with the masses means to have blood ties with them, share weal and woe with them, win over their support and trust, and fight together with them.

Combining with the masses is the SKNDF's primary *modus vivendi*. The SKNDF cannot go on living without the masses, just as fish cannot stay alive without water.

As has been stated in the declaration of the Korean people, the SKNDF, being independent, is the personification of the South Korean masses' aspirations and will as well as a patriotic vanguard unit.

For the SKNDF to embody and realize the aspirations and will of the masses, it is inevitable for it to become combined with the masses and share the same fate with them. So, the masses can be said to be the reason for the SKNDF's existence.

Also, the masses are the energy that fuels the SKNDF's development. The SKNDF members are from the masses, and the SKNDF's ranks are being increased continuously among the masses. The SKNDF members are the advanced elements among the masses of all walks of life such as workers, peasants, youths, students, and intellectuals as well as patriotic fighters.

With the mass movement for independence, democracy, and reunification becoming more active, forerunners and fighters who are highly conscious of national independence and determined to devote themselves to realizing the aspirations and demands of the masses have come forward in great number. It is these people who keep the SKNDF ranks expanding.

By rallying the masses behind itself as a means of bolstering its very existence, the SKNDF can defend itself against the fascist dictatorship's attack and keep its *raison d'être* functioning as an organized force.

When it is based on the masses who are united in blood ties, the SKNDF can be faithful to its *raison d'être* as an organized force and promote the organizational and ideological consolidation of its ranks.

Promoting the demands and interests of the masses with priority placed on them and realizing the ideological and volitional unity is the basic issue that arises in strengthening the SKNDF's organization and ideology.

It is natural for the SKNDF, which assumes the *chuche* idea as its guiding ideology, to struggle in unity with the masses in defense of their demands and interests. Struggling in unity with the masses for the defense of their demands and interests is what the *chuche* idea demands and is its embodiment, because the *chuche* idea is an idea that helps the masses to realize their independence.

To embody the *chuche* idea, it is imperative to unite with the masses and become one in flesh and spirit.

Also, combining with the masses is the basic demand for the SKNDF to fulfill its own mission. The SKNDF's mission is to realize the cause of converting South Korean society into one governed by independence and democracy and to reunify the fatherland on the strength of great national unity.

This cause of historical proportion cannot be realized by the strength of certain political parties, classes, sectors, or groups alone. The SKNDF cannot be an exception.

Political parties, groupings, or political organizations not united with the masses [words indistinct] in the true sense of the words. Only on the strength of the masses can such historical tasks as independence, democracy, and reunification be achieved.

Even the movement for independence, democracy, and reunification can be raised by the masses' demand and be realized and brought to victory by their strength as in the case of all forms of movement for social reforms.

Of course, the masses can voice their demands for independence only when they are awakened and become organized and push through their demands. This being the case, the masses need political guidance.

Without the awakened and united masses, however, no movement for social reforms can be victorious.

The issue of driving out the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and retrieving national sovereignty, the issue of overthrowing the fascist dictator and of gaining democracy, or even the issue of rejecting the splittist forces within and without and of aspiring for independent and peaceful reunification can be achieved only when the masses rise up and display their united strength.

This is the unwavering principle of social and historic movement explained by the *chuche* idea and is a truth that has been proven by history.

It was because those who claimed to be struggling turned their backs on the masses and became engrossed in a factional struggle for leadership that the Korean communist movement was frustrated in the twenties and became nonexistent. On the other hand, it was because the participants in the [word indistinct] anti-Japanese movement for national liberation relied on the strength of the masses and organized and mobilized their strength that the movement constantly advanced and developed and ultimately triumphed.

It is because it is deeply rooted among the broad masses and relies on them as indicated by the *chuche* idea that the SKNDF has continued growing and progressing even under the grave difficulties ever since its inauguration. This shows that strengthened blood ties with the masses have enabled the SKNDF to successfully fulfill its historic mission.

When the SKNDF continues its struggle assuming strengthening the blood ties with the masses and being dependent on their strength as the basic principle in its own activities, it can duly make a contribution to achieving the cause of national history for independence, democracy, and reunification.

South Korea

Kwangju U.S. Cultural Center Temporarily Closed
SK1105020189 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
11 May 89 p 3

[Text] Kwangju—The U.S. Cultural Center here was shut down temporarily yesterday, halting all operations with the outside until it is relocated to another area, according to a center official.

A notice was put up around 8:20 a.m. announcing the center's closure, but the official said in-house operations will continue.

Police guards were seen keeping watch with shields and tear gas canisters, however, and they will continue to guard the building, he said.

The culture center building, owned by the Ministry of Finance, was leased to the U.S. government for more than 40 years since 1947 under the Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA).

It has become a target of repeated attacks and raids since the early 1980s by student radicals demanding U.S. decision to close the center for the time being is seen as a measure to avoid similar attacks as the ninth anniversary of the May 18 Kwangju uprising approaches.

The shutdown was mentioned last week by the center's director Gerald McLoughlin, who claimed that the action is not related to student demonstrations and that the closure will only be temporary.

It has been reported that the center will move to Yanglim-tong in western Kwangju where the building is currently under construction.

The news, however, has already alarmed area residents who fear possible student demonstrations at the new site, and they are expressing strong resentment and opposition, making the relocation even more difficult, according to observers.

Ministry Claims U.S. Trade Suits 'Groundless'
SK1105095789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0928 GM
11 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—Suits filed by U.S. companies to restrict Korea's exports over the last four years were groundless in all but five cases, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Thursday. U.S. companies filed 47 suits with the International Trade Commission or the U.S. Department of Commerce against Korean products during the 1984-1988 period, but charges of unfair trading were substantiated in only five cases, 10.7 percent of the total, while 26 cases were dismissed outright.

Investigation of five cases is still under way, while other cases were settled through negotiations between the two nations.

Dumping charges against albums, pipe fittings, brass sheet and braun tubes were upheld and anti-dumping and compensation duties were imposed on metal tableware.

Charges against cement, lead storage batteries, knives, electric razors and welding rods were proven to be groundless.

U.S. demands were often excessive, such as a request to restrict Korea's knife exports by raising tariffs by 50 percent.

In addition, companies had difficulty exporting during the investigation period.

The report of the U.S. trade representative released last month on whether the United States will designate Korea a priority foreign country for urgent negotiations to lower trade barriers also included charges of unfair trading.

Economic Minister Comments

SK1105031389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT
11 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea is almost certain to be among countries designated by the United States a "priority foreign country" [PFC] for trade negotiations, Economic Planning Minister Cho Sun said Wednesday.

Cho, back from a trip to persuade the United States not to designate Korea a priority nation, told reporters that the action would not solve trade friction.

He also said that regardless of whether Korea is designated a priority nation or not, the government should take steps to cope with trade friction with the United States in cooperation with the private sector.

The government has no intention at present of employing measures to boost business, suffering from slump, mainly attributable to labor disputes, he said.

"Policy priority for the moment is put on price stabilization rather than on a boosting of the economy," Cho said.

But the government would selectively grant financial support to small businesses hurt by severe labor disputes, he said.

Inclusion on PFC List Seen as 'Inevitable'
SK0905021489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 May 89 p 8

["News in Review" by Economic Editor Han Kon-chu:
"Joint Fight by PFC's Advised Against Unfair Retaliation"]

[Text] Korea and the United States will have a hard time coming to an amicable settlement at the final round of trade talks, slated for May 11-12 in Washington. In fact, Korea will not work so hard in order to avoid the designation of Korea as a priority foreign country [PFC] for trade negotiations.

During Deputy Premier Cho Sun's week-long visit to the United States last week, Korea's top economic planner made it clear to U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady that it is difficult for Korea to accept the U.S. demand for further appreciation of the won currency against the U.S. dollar. The won gained 15.8 percent against the dollar last year and 3 percent in the first quarter of this year.

Cho also clarified the Korean position on the opening of the agricultural market, refusing to make further concessions on import liberalization schedules for 243 agricultural and fisheries products over the next three years.

The core of bilateral trade issue between Korea and the United States is the request to open Korean markets wider to U.S. goods, especially in the agricultural sector.

The U.S. Trade Representative [USTR] is being seriously pressured by Congressmen who cannot reject the intention of farmers in their constituencies. It seems inevitable that Korea will be included on the U.S. list of PFCs unless the United States makes concessions on farm products.

The United States demanded that Korea open its markets for oranges, apples and grapes. The USTR is required to name nations for possible sanctions for alleged unfair trade practices by May 30 under a new U.S. trade law passed last year.

The top economic policymaker reiterated the Korean government's position, saying that he would work out strategy for negotiations with the United States after Korea is named an unfair trading country. Some economic observers said it would take almost three years for both countries to finish the bilateral negotiations after the designation of Korea as a PFC. During that period, "we will be able to find enough time for preparations," he added.

In the meantime, Trade-Industry Minister Han Sung-su warned last week that Korea will use all measures guaranteed by the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) to fight "unilateral and unfair" retaliation based on a "false and incorrect" April 28 report by the USTR.

The warning indicates that the government will file a suit with GATT claiming unfair retaliatory steps by the United States. He called on the U.S. government to seek a smooth solution of trade friction through negotiations with its partners, not by designating priority countries on the basis of self-made reports.

The trade disputes between U.S. and Japan are also predicted to become intense as the U.S. congress and Japan are maneuvering into tough positions in the face of the PFC designation.

Wire reports have it that U.S. legislators asserted that Japan must be included in the list of PFC designees at public hearings which related secretaries including U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills attended. Faced by the U.S. congressional offensive, Japan is reportedly showing strong counter-moves inclusive of filing a suit with GATT in case of designation as a priority foreign country for trade negotiations.

Economic observers said it would be desirable for "designated countries" to fight jointly against unfair retaliatory steps. They indicated that U.S. officials, farmers, consumers and congressional and business leaders have widely divergent positions.

The best way to improve economic relations between Korea and the U.S. is, the economists said, to maintain a strenuous effort to erase the lack of understanding and trust toward Korean trade policy by explaining Korea's import liberalization efforts and plans along with won appreciation and reduction of the trade surplus with the U.S. Korea plans to contain the surplus within \$3 billion by 1992 from \$8.6 billion in 1988.

Meanwhile, Korean officials said, "As in the U.S. and the European Community, Korea's agricultural sector is one of the most difficult to liberalize, due to its great social and political importance. The agricultural sector accounts for 11.4 percent of Korea's GNP and 21.9 percent of total employment, marking a stark contrast to that of the U.S., which accounts for only 2.1 percent of GNP and 3.2 percent of total employment."

Korean sensitivity in this area is underscored by the fact that arable land per farmer is only 1/223 that of the U.S., they said.

If imports bring a sudden drop in food prices, the economic viability of Korean farmers may be seriously jeopardized, leading to potentially dangerous disruptions within Korean society.

To reduce this risks, the government will have to work strenuously to restructure the agricultural sector.

President No Holds Emergency Cabinet Meeting
SK1005081589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 May 89 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u said yesterday that the government would place top priority on laying down law and order at whatever cost in managing state affairs.

This supreme goal of administration will be promoted "not for political considerations, but for the survival of the people and the protection of the nation," he said in an emergency Cabinet session held at Chongwadae.

Delivering his guidelines on how to administer the state affairs, he said, "We are now standing at a crucial moment of safeguarding law and order by repulsing challenges of violent revolutionary forces to overthrow democracy."

"The President and all Cabinet members will integrate all the capabilities to safeguard free society from subversive elements," he said.

"For this," he said, "the government will not tolerate violence on campus and labor sites, whatever the cause may be."

"Leftist revolutionary forces, if they violate laws, will be punished strictly as a matter of course, and the behind-the-scene forces and core members will also be traced to the end and brought to prosecution," he said.

In the special session which lasted for about 90 minutes, the President also said, "All of us have to sincerely feel that uprooting the core members is the very way to prevent bigger catastrophes."

Referring to the extreme labor disputes, No stressed that the recent activities of radical elements at various working places, such as kidnapping, have nothing to do with a sound labor movement.

"Leftist revolutionary forces who intervene in labor disputes will be punished severely in accordance with laws to safeguard a free, democratic system and to protect the people's lives and properties," he said.

He asserted that the government would not tolerate illegal strikes at defense industrial firms, hospitals and at the nation's key industries.

As to campus problems, No said that the campus should never turn into a revolutionary base where leftist forces are raised and firebombs are made.

"Leftists are leftists. Be they students or not, they cannot go unpunished if they break laws," No said.

Violent activities on campus should be eliminated initially by school authorities, he said. If they fail, the Education Ministry should intervene, and then state powers will be mobilized as a last resort.

During the session, the President, in particular, directed the Cabinet members to do their utmost to revive the national economy.

He told Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Cho Sun to make every effort "to arrest the soaring prices and get rid of speculative investment in real estates at the earliest possible date."

"In order to tide over the current economic difficulties, the government, businessmen and the people are required to share the pain," he said.

The government should reform boldly the spending structure, while the businessmen should double their efforts to raise operational funds for themselves, for instance, by selling real estates they own without depending on loans from the government, according to him.

The President told the Cabinet members that he would set up a task force to uproot the speculative investment at Chongwadae.

Especially, he appealed to the workers, farmers and those in low-income brackets in cities to "refrain from making excessive demands."

He noted that "an attempt to gain everything at one time will only help the leftist revolutionary forces attempting to overthrow our state."

In a report to the President, Deputy Premier Cho said that his economic team would curb the price hike at below 5 percent at any cost, the goal of this year's economic policy.

Cho also said that a total of 180,000 apartment units would be built in Seoul by 1992.

Legislation for the introduction of public ownership of land will be sought this year, the top economic planner said.

Paper Assesses No's Instructions

SK1105053289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 May 89 p 6

[Editorial: "No's Determination"]

[Text] President No Tae-u's instruction to the Cabinet Tuesday seems to be more than a warning or threat. His six-point guideline to the Cabinet showed a strong resolution to ride out the current situation with the invocation of state power, declaring that his self-restraint has reached a limit and thus action is inevitable.

President No's directive followed closely his strong-worded statement on a nationwide television network on May 3, shortly after six policemen were killed in a fire ignited by firebombs thrown by protesting students at Tongui University in Pusan. No said in the statement that he would consider taking emergency measures to cope with illegal, violent acts perpetrated by radical students and leftist elements. Tuesday's statement translates his previous warning into action.

Noteworthy is the timing of the Cabinet instruction. Since the tragic death of the six policemen, the chaotic national situation is becoming stabilized with the resolute counteractions of the government and self-control of activist students. Simultaneously, a firm consensus is in the making to condemn rampant violence in society.

President No has chosen the right time to come up with stringent steps to force a showdown with the anti-government forces spearheaded by what he called left-wing forces. Actually, the government's repeated warnings and use of state power have been quite effective in putting down campus disturbances and workers' violent strikes. The government authorities appear to be elated with this development. And this is to be welcomed.

However, it goes without saying that the exercise of state power, physical force in particular, can be justified only when it is fairly and wisely, not to say legally, invoked and administered. An expedient, excessive and indiscriminate use of state power will do more harm than good in the long run.

Under any circumstances, perseverance is indispensable on the part of the law-enforcing authorities. President No announced that his patience has run out. This is understandable. He indeed has put up with public outcry for some decisive steps to resolve the crisis-ridden situation. And because of his hesitant attitude for the past one year since taking office, the President has been dubbed an incompetent leader.

But state power is not everything. In order to rescue the nation from the current plight once and for all, other related measures need to be taken to make up for the righteous exercise of power. First of all, efforts should be made for the settlement of the pending problems from a political dimension in close cooperation with the opposition parties. It is time for No to demonstrate his political capability.

The nation, unfortunately, has long witnessed a vicious circle of eruptions of violence and its suppression by force. The reciprocal use of force and counterforce has become escalated in scope and intensity. It was not until recent days that hundreds of gasoline bombs were hurled and massive tear gas shells used by protesters and police.

At least for the time being, it may be well that the government uses its force in order to crack down on subversive elements attempting to overthrow the free

democratic system by revolutionary means with the tacit consensus of a majority of people. And steady endeavors are required to firmly establish the rule of law. The restoration of popular credence in the state authorities is urgent, in parallel with the settlement of campus troubles and labor-management disputes.

The use of state power will be a temporary cure of the present ailment, however. The shorter it is used, the better. The basic solution to the question is to induce the people's spontaneous participation in the present democratic process. Democracy is incompatible with violence but it cannot be forced on people by the government either.

DJP Objects To Call for Cabinet's Resignation
SK1005043889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 May 89 p 2

[Text] The governing Democratic Justice Party [DJP] yesterday violently reacted to the opposition offensive for the ouster of Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and all other Cabinet members for their alleged failure to effectively deal with various issues including campus unrest and violent labor strife.

The DJP concluded in a meeting of officers that the moves of Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy and Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] to initiate the non-confidence motion may be aimed at extricating themselves from their current defensive position in the wake of the death of six policemen at Tongui University.

The DJP warned against the recurrence of opposition lawmakers casting their ballots under the watchful eyes of senior members of their parties, as was seen in the vote for the endorsement of Kang Yong-hun as prime minister last year. Such a voting process is illegal under the law, the party nailed down.

Most members of the PPD and the RDP cast nay votes by submitting blank voting papers without entering the ballot-casting booths provided during a plenary Assembly session last year, though Kang's appointment was endorsed.

The ballots cast by the opposition lawmakers were counted valid at that time.

DJP spokesman Pak Hui-tae told reporters, emerging from the meeting, that his party will not recognize nor yield to the results of "open" voting if the opposition members commit such an illegal practice.

"The projected parliamentary motion would not be passed due to the objections of some opposition members if they were allowed to cast their votes in a free and truly secret ballot," said the DJP spokesman.

DJP spokesman Pak then threatened that his party will consider bringing a lawsuit with the Constitution Court to seek its ruling on the constitutionality of such "open ballot casting."

In reality, even if the two main opposition groups initiate a joint motion recommending President No Tae-u dismiss all Cabinet members, passage is unlikely during the on-going extra Assembly session as Kim Chong-pil's New Democratic Republican Party has already declared its opposition to the envisioned parliamentary motion.

Meanwhile, regardless of the opposition demands for dismissal of Cabinet members, several ministers including Labor Minister Chang Yong-chol may be replaced at the end of the three-week Assembly session.

DJP secretary general Yi Chong-chan told reporters yesterday that Labor Minister Chang and a few other ministers are likely to "voluntarily" resign if amendment bills to Labor Dispute Arbitration Law and other laws vetoed by President No are not modified in the way the administration wants due to the objections of the opposition.

Prime Minister 'Displeased' With Opposition
SK1005081189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 May 89 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun was known to have expressed his intention to resign if the opposition camp proposes a no-confidence motion against him without waiting for parliamentary action.

The move is generally interpreted as a decision closely related to Kang's deep displeasure with the opposition parties customarily passing the buck to the administration to avoid implications every time an issue turns.

Aides disclosed that Kang, a retired Army lieutenant general, intends to resign rather than suffer a "disgrace" by opposition lawmakers moving to recommend that President No Tae-u expels him from the top Cabinet post.

The opposition, if combined, constitutes a working majority at the parliament and can propose the recommendation irrespective of the ruling party's objection.

The Party for Peace and Democracy and the Reunification Democratic Party have earlier vowed to propose a bill for the resignation of the present Cabinet, while the minority opposition New Democratic Republican Party pledged to confine the proposal only to the prime minister and two ministers.

One senior staffer for Kang said, "The prime minister is displeased with the oppositionists' assertion that the Cabinet should be held solely responsible for a series of social and political unrest. His position is that politicians must share the responsibility with the administration."

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If Kang leaves his seat, he is expected to severely attack opposition leaders with regard to their "ambiguous" attitude toward student activism, leftist movements and other activities which the administration deems as subversive to the present political system.

Kang's aides, however, worry that his action might be stretched to mean a challenge to the No administration just as in the surprise March 14 resignation by government administration minister Kim Yong-kup, also former Army officer.

Aides Term Kang Resignation Reports 'Nonsense'
SK1105013689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
11 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Ill-Intended Report"]

[Text] Close aides to Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun described yesterday as "nonsense" the news report that Kang may resign voluntarily and immediately once a no-confidence motion is brought against Prime Minister Kang during the extra session of the National Assembly now in progress.

"As far as I know, Prime Minister Kang has no intention whatsoever to resign voluntarily," said an aide who refused to be identified, terming the report as "ill-intended."

Even if Kang wishes to resign personally he could not do so unless President No Tae-u approves it in advance because only the President has legal authority to appoint or dismiss the premier, he said.

Results of Security Investigations Detailed
SK1005073789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0658 GMT
10 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—The Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters arrested 234 people in connection with labor disputes, campus unrest and dissident activities from the time it was set up April 3 until the end of the month, a headquarters official said Wednesday.

The headquarters, composed of prosecutors, police officers and agents of the Agency for National Security Planning, also booked 215 others without physical detention in the same period, he said.

Security officers are searching for 88 others who went into hiding after alleged infractions of public security laws.

Members of the investigation headquarters seized 11,471 publications classified as "inclined to leftist ideology" from 460 bookstores in the four-week period, the official said.

Investigators will continue to deal sternly with anyone who attempts to contact North Korea without government approval or organizes disorder and violence, he said.

He said there are 3,400 core leftists and 7,100 sympathizers in the country.

The headquarters also plans to investigate teachers who are alleged to have indoctrinated students with leftist ideology.

Government To Expand Investigations
SK1005025889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 May 89 p 3

[Text] The Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters plans to expand its probes into leftist and dissident forces even after mid-May when the special public security body is supposed to terminate its function.

The government had planned to disband the interim investigation team composed of prosecutors, police and officers of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) after the termination of the probes into Mun Il-hwan's Pyongyang visit and several violent labor disputes.

But the situation has changed, particularly after the tragic Tongui University incident in which six policemen were killed in a fire ignited by radical students, government sources said.

After the policemen's death, the government launched a massive crackdown on radical leftist student and dissident movements.

The headquarters Monday arrested Yi Chang-pok, co-chairman of Chonminnyon, a pan-national dissidents alliance, on charges of violating the National Security Law, taking issue with the platforms of Chonminnyon, which the headquarters claim are almost identical with those of North Korean propaganda.

Earlier, the public security team arrested Yi Pu-yong, another co-chairman of Chonminnyon, and Yi Chae-o, head of its reunification committee.

It also put Yi Yong-sun, another co-chairman, on the wanted list in connection with the violent farmers rally in Yoido in February.

In connection with the North Korea-praising Chonminnyon platform, the public security authorities plans to summon Kim Kun-tae, policymaker of the dissident body, O Chung-il, co-chairman, and other high-ranking staffers.

The headquarters has yet to label Chonminnyon as "illegal anti-state organization," but it seems that the dissident body is certain to be incapacitated by the massive investigation.

The provisional public security body also ordered police to arrest 50 student activists who have masterminded violent on-campus protests and sought students' participation in the World Youth Festival slated for September in Pyongyang.

The government rationalized the extended work of the special investigation body by emphasizing the necessity of continuing probes into leftist forces on university campuses and in industrial firms.

The headquarters also plans to launch investigations into teachers who allegedly indoctrinate students with leftist ideology in classes.

RDP Files Complaint Against Probe
SK1105014889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
11 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Self-Contradiction"]

[Text] The Reunification Democratic Party filed a strong complaint yesterday with the Joint Security Investigation Team which it said is "systematically repressing the democratic forces" in the name of cracking down on leftists.

Rep. Yi In-che, party spokesman, called on the investigation team to discontinue suppressive action against Chonminnyon [National Democratic Alliance of Korea], in particular.

"It is self-contradictory for the investigation team to make fresh issue of the manifesto of the Chonminnyon, which was already inaugurated in January this year, branding the organization unilaterally as one benefiting the enemy," Yi said.

Lawyers Term NSP 'Unconstitutional'
SK1105022889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
11 May 89 p 3

[Text] A group of 57 lawyers filed a petition with the Constitutional Court yesterday, appealing the unconstitutionality of the Agency for National Security Planning's [NSP] arrests of individuals.

Rep. Pak Chan-chong, an independent lawmaker, Chang Ki-uk and 55 other attorneys-at-law said in the petition that all the administrative organizations, in accordance with the Constitution, should be put under the direct control of the prime minister, except for the Board of Audit and Inspection and the National Security Council.

"But the establishment of the NSP was not based on the Constitution but was rather directly placed under the President, not the prime minister," said the petition.

The NSP thus is an unconstitutional organization and accordingly the agency's restriction of personal liberties, such as arrests, goes against the Constitution, it concluded.

Government Examines Sources of Political Funding
SK1105062089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0539 GMT
11 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—The government is investigating the sources of political fund involving the opposition parties and the opposition camp denounces it as "a sign preparing for a purge in the political circle."

Opposition lawmakers charged Thursday that public security authorities are looking into the political funds of opposition party heads and other opposition politicians.

They say that the probe has already begun after the interim appraisal of No Tae-u's presidency was postponed last month and it has extended to even the private lives of politicians.

A high-ranking official of the second largest opposition party, the Reunification Democratic Party, said, "I have an evidence that they are chasing the transaction of checks issued by our party and some lawmakers of our party are also under tax inspection as well."

Rep. Kim Won-ki, floor leader of the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy said "as far as I know the investigation is not limited to the opposition and the ruling party is not an exemption."

The Joint Security Investigation Headquarters, commenting on the protest of the opposition camp, admitted the existence of the probe but denied that it was intended for political purpose.

The headquarters, composed of prosecutors, police officers, military intelligence and national security planning agents, has ordered to track down the sources of money used in organizing rallies by dissident groups.

In accordance with the directive, the Seoul metropolitan police is known to question Yi Chang-pok, chairman of the National Alliance for Democratic Movements, about the money allegedly he gave to the labor union of the Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. to encourage the union's strike.

Yi was arrested last Sunday on charges of violating the National Security Law amid the government's crack-down on the largest dissident body capitalizing on people's fury over the deaths of six riot policemen in a fire set by radical students in Pusan.

Security agents are also looking into the source of money that opposition leader Kim Tae-chung gave to Rev. Mun Ik-hwan prior to the dissident pastor's unauthorized visit to North Korea.

The head of the No. 1 opposition party has said he gave the money to Mun in support of the clergyman's livelihood, not for financing the controversial trip.

The No. 2 opposition Reunification Democratic Party is also under investigation for the money used in the bribery in a by-election.

Secretary General So Suk-chae of the No. 2 opposition party is behind bars on charges of bribing other opposition candidate to drop him from the race in a bid to boost his party's candidate.

The investigation is expected to cover overall anti-government organizations for possible inflow of money from the opposition camp.

The opposition parties are lodging protest against the investigation terming it as oppression on the democratic force by the No government to begin an authoritarian rule.

Kim Tae-chung Demands End to Probe
SK1105033489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 May 89 p 2

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung yesterday strongly demanded that government investigation authorities immediately stop investigating opposition parties.

The president of the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) told reporters that "President No Tae-u is reinforcing suppression of dissenters in various walks of life as well as political circles, using as excuse the maintaining of public order."

"It reminds us of the authoritarian atmosphere in the Fifth Republic (under President Chon Tu-hwan)," said the PPD leader.

He was commenting on local reports that the Joint Investigation Headquarters for Public Security had begun to investigate the PPD to search for financial sources of the nationwide dissident organization, "Chonminnyon," or National Alliance for Democratic Movement.

"I know that government authorities are conducting an investigation into all opposition parties," said the PPD president.

He said that Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's visit to North Korea was just a personal one and the death of six policemen in a fire at Tongui University was nothing but an accident, and not premeditated murder.

"The administration should not turn to suppression, taking advantage of those incidents, but maintain public order by conducting democratic reform and liquidation of evil legacies of the past regime," said the PPD leader.

Spokesman on Probe Into Media Activities
SK1105032889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 May 89 p 2

[Text] The Culture-Information Ministry recently asked local administrations to report people who blackmail government officials or businessmen or commit other unlawful actions for illicit gain after posing as reporters, it was learned yesterday.

The 14 municipal and provincial administrations were required to report them by Monday by classifying irregularities into several categories including human rights violations, libel and blackmail.

Reporting slips, distributed by the ministry, will feature detailed contents of their irregularities, identification of the "quasi-reporters" and the names of their media.

Ministry spokesman Kang Hong-sok said that the investigation is not aimed at suppressing the press, adding that the results of the investigation will be bared to the public on completion.

He, however, noted that quasi-reporters are a serious social ill, particularly in officialdom and business quarters, hinting that some measures would be taken against them and media allowing reporters to extort money from officials and entrepreneurs, without paying them adequately.

Yi Tok-chu, media director at the ministry, maintained that the investigation would be confined to weeklies and monthlies, which have mushroomed across the country with the No Tae-u administration's easing of requirements for starting media.

The investigation will also cover the quasi-reporters' coercive sale of books, published by their companies, and forceful demands for advertisements, they said.

The Seoul city administration, for instance, delivered the report slips to directors of its 15 bureaus, chiefs of 22 districts and heads of five municipal corporations to drive out quasi-reporters.

Choson Student Sought by Police Found Dead
SK1105021889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
11 May 89 p 3

[Text] Kwangju—A university student sought by police for his alleged violation of the National Security Law was discovered dead yesterday near a reservoir.

Yi Chol-kyu, 24, of Choson University was found dead by reservoir maintenance keeper Choe Ok-kyun around 11:30 a.m., according to police, and examiners presumed he might have died four to five days ago.

Yi was placed on a wanted list last month after he allegedly contributed articles praising north Korea to the university paper. He was also linked to a fire at an apartment building in eastern Kwangju early last month.

Investigators strongly suspect Yi might have been murdered, police said, adding it is likely that leftists controlling Yi from behind decided to eliminate him to cover up their ties.

The body also had cuts, and his left eyeball had popped out, they said.

The victim's elder brother claimed Yi was murdered, saying he was found with a new pair of shoes and socks instead of the sneakers he usually wore.

Yi's friends at Choson University also called for a thorough investigation into his death.

Yi was sentenced to three years in prison in May 1986 for violating the National Security Law but was released with a suspended term in January 1988. He returned to Choson University after his release and engaged actively in the student movement and demonstrations, police said.

Police Role in Torture Alleged

SK1105094389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0918 GMT
11 May 89

[By Hong Sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP)—Some Korean dissidents have tended to charge that a fugitive student activist found dead near a reservoir in the southern provincial city of Kwangju Wednesday may have been tortured to death by security agents.

Yi Chol-kyu, 24, was being sought by police on charges of violating the National Security Law.

Tensions heightened Thursday as about 1,000 students encircled a university hospital in Kwangju where Yi's body lies, demanding a full probe of his death.

In response, President No Tae-u ordered the government to thoroughly investigate the incident so as to quell speculation there is a connection with a widening crackdown on what he calls "violent leftist forces attempting to overthrow the free democratic system."

Yi's body was covered with cuts and the left eyeball had popped out of its socket when it was found by reservoir maintenance man, police said.

They say he had been dead four to five days and strongly suspect he was murdered.

Yi, an electronic engineering junior of Choson University, where a massive anti-government demonstration erupted in 1980, was wanted by police since last month for writing articles praising North Korea in the university paper.

Police had an arrest warrant for Yi and were tracing his whereabouts.

The initial investigation is focusing on whether he was murdered, a prosecutor said. An autopsy was conducted Thursday but the results have yet to be released.

Relatives and students claim there was no reason for Yi to commit suicide and say they think he was probably murdered by security agents during questioning.

Investigators dismiss the charges as unfounded speculation.

The incident comes one week before a massive rally to mark the ninth anniversary of the Kwangju civil uprising, which by official count left nearly 200 people dead after a brutal military suppression.

Ruling and opposition parties also called for a thorough investigation so as to leave no room for doubts over the incident, with the ruling Democratic Justice Party urging the government to give it top priority.

Politicians have not forgotten how the torture death of Pak Chong-chol in 1987 rocked the government of President Chon Tu-hwan to its foundations and marked a turning point for the country's progress to democracy.

The death provoked nationwide protests against the Chon government and forced No, then presidential candidate of the ruling party, to pledge democratic reforms June 29.

If Yi were found to have been murdered by security agents, it could deal a severe blow to No's administration and bring a stiff confrontation with anti-government forces, which have been crippled by the tough crackdown but would try to seize on the incident to launch a fresh offensive against the government, analysts say.

Investigators suggest that Yi's leftist masters may have killed him to cover their tracks, but also say they have no proof and it could have been an ultra-rightist hit squad.

Yi was sentenced to three years in prison in May 1986 for violating the National Security Law but was given amnesty and released in January 1988.

Student leaders at Chosun University believe Yi was killed by electricity torture and say they will struggle to oust No.

The Party for Peace and Democracy led by Kim Tae-chung has sent an investigative team to Kwangju, its political stronghold.

Korea University Professor Relieved of Post
SK1105052489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 May 89 p 3

[Text] Korea University yesterday relieved Prof. Yun Yong of the mass communications department of his post and referred him to the disciplinary committee, holding him accountable for joining student protests and fanning campus unrest.

An emergency faculty meeting presided over by school president Yi Chun-pom also served warnings to Yi Yong-nam, student council president, and Yi Chae-chin, head of the school employees labor union.

Prof. Yun will be dismissed if the disciplinary committee upholds the decision of the faculty meeting. The disciplinary step is the first of its kind in the history of the private university.

Hannim, Korea Universities Resume Classes
SK0905023289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 May 89 p 3

[Text] Classes at Korea and Hannim Universities resume from today as school administrators decided to lift the weeks-long suspension of the academic calendar yesterday.

Professors at Korea University yesterday decided on resumption, accepting a student call for the resignation of president Yi Chun-pom, a university spokesman said.

The peaceful settlement of the turmoil at the two schools appeared to be an aftereffect of last week's tragic incident at Tongui University. Student activists at seven out of 22 dispute-crippled universities have since discontinued their sit-in protests.

Korea University, with its academic calendar suspended since April 15, has been paralyzed by student sit-in protests at major school offices, demanding a tuition freeze and the resignation of the school head.

Announcing his intention to quit, president Yi said in a statement that the school will allow students to participate in the organization of the committee for school development that will take charge of the election of the new president.

"I will step down immediately after the election of my successor who would be selected in a democratic way," said Yi who was elected for another four-year term of office in a much-troubled faculty-only vote in early March.

Students voluntarily pulled out of the offices last week, asking for the resumption of classes.

According to a student council member, students will withdraw a lawsuit against the administration head that accused him of with favoritism shown to relatives of some faculty members in university entrance in recent years.

The dramatic settlement in Korea University began to loom as the university's alumni association stepped in to solve the on-campus issues last week on behalf of school administrators.

Meanwhile, professors at Hannim University in Chuncheon, Kangwo-to, also decided to resume classes, lifting the suspension of the academic calendars which began April 4.

The resumption of classes in 15 other trouble-ridden schools is possible within this week, according to the ministry sources.

Police, Students Criticized in Tongui Incident
SK1105044189 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
5 May 89 p 6

[Editorial: "We Mourn the Death of Police Officers Who Were Tragically Sacrificed—Movement for Democratization Should be Carried Out Deliberately and Directly"]

[Text] Once again a very unfortunate incident has cropped up in the course of democratizing our society. As a result of the disastrous accident at Tongui University in Pusan, six young police officers lost their lives one stroke and another 11 police officers and a student were injured. This large-scale accident has greatly shocked and baffled the people. The sacrifice and ordeals suffered by the participants in the movement for democratization, which are symbolized by the death of Pak Chong-chol and Yi Han-yol, can be regarded as things past. But at a time when the case of Yi Kyong-hyon, a student at Pusan Normal School who is now in coma after suffering serious injuries during a recent demonstration, remains a sore spot in the hearts of the people, the sacrifice of the young police officers who were on the firing line of government power in a standoff with the students graphically demonstrates how difficult it is to promote democratization. In particular, the sacrificed police officers were the ones who had been very faithful to their duty despite their meager paychecks and hardship, when they could hardly find time to rest. We sincerely mourn their unfortunate deaths and express condolences to their survivors, who have lost their loved ones.

What must be noted in the recent accident is the recklessness demonstrated in the acts by some of the students. They have committed an extremely dangerous act so rashly. Under no circumstances can they justify their having lighted inflammable materials in the face of onrushing policemen. Of course, this must have been done on the spur of the moment when they spotted the policemen descending upon them. Another serious mistake made by the students at Tongui University is that whatever motive there may have been, they have given forces

which are reluctant to promote democratization a plausible excuse to intensify suppression and have dealt a severe blow to the cause of democratization itself at a politically sensitive time. Had the Tongui University students meant to be of even a bit of help to the democratization movement, which is an arduous and treacherous enterprise to carry out, they should have, as a matter of course, thought everything through very carefully and acted wisely. This is an attitude to be desired among students who are pursuing knowledge and virtue as well as an example to be set by those who are determined to brave all forms of difficulties to be honest-minded people. In addition to the students at Tongui University, some students who are shortsighted in looking at things and who act spontaneously while participating in the movement for democratization should try to rectify their attitude in the wake of the unfortunate accident.

It is hard to lay the blame for this accident on the students at Tongui University alone. This is because it seems that the police officers who oversaw the suppression of the demonstration were equally responsible for the accident. Shortly before the suppression began, the students and police attempted to negotiate an exchange of policemen held by the students and students detained by the police. Their attempt at negotiations resulted in a deadlock due to slight differences in opinion. However, about 2 hours before the suppression began, the students proposed to the police another meeting at 1400 the next afternoon. (HANGUK ILBO, 4 May)

The police, however, started cracking hard down on demonstrators who ignored such a proposal. The police officers in command should have responded to the students' proposal, as a matter of course, to persuade the students and to reach an agreement with them.

The police commanders, who rashly ordered their men to suppress the demonstrators without taking into account the risks they would encounter and without any advance preparations, instead of trying to follow the rules, should be held accountable for their mistake. The fact that the combat policemen under the control of the Pusan Municipal Police Department task force and the families of the dead policemen lodged protests with the police officers who had unreasonably ordered the suppression indicates the degree to which they are responsible for what happened.

In essence, the accident at Tongui University is only a fragment of the current political situation. Had the democratization been promoted as desired by the people, such tragic confusion and upheavals would not have occurred. In the wake of Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to North Korea, political undertakings such as the liquidation of the Fifth Republic's irregularities and the unveiling of the Kwangju uprising, things that are necessary to promote democratization, have simply disappeared. Unquestionably, history is now in reverse. Taking advantage of Rev Mun's visit to North Korea, the political circles have withdrawn from dialogue and

debates, while the police, who undeniably favor the government, have come to the fore to unreasonably subdue the workers and students demanding rights to existence and democratization.

In the face of the spate of exploding demands of various sectors that have long been oppressed by the successive dictators, the politicians are unable to do anything about the situation. Of course, some demands are unreasonable. However, the serious part of the problem facing us is that the government, which is supposed to hammer away for a compromise between the employers and employees involved in serious labor disputes and to manage state affairs without incident, seems to have no idea at all how to solve the social conflicts. Rather, the government seems to be determined to consolidate its stay in power by maximizing such social unrest. This is wrong. Even if the government might deny this, many people are inclined to believe it. In short, the seriousness of the current situation lies in the fact that those in power have lost their moral authority to persuade the people. A series of steps taken by the government in the wake of Rev Mun's visit to North Korea confirms this notion more firmly.

In this context, we are concerned about the possibility of those in power trying to use the accident at Tongui University for political purposes. If they try to use the accident at Tongui University as an excuse for taking hard-line steps running counter to democratization, they will encounter stiff resistance and will only invite confusion.

Those in power should realize that the majority of the activists promoting democratization are people who love peace. Also, it is our hope that the democratization should be carried out by peaceful means. If those who are in power run counter to reason, they will without fail encounter trouble. This is true not only today, but also in the future.

Hoping that such tragic accidents will not be repeated in the future, we pray for the peace of the souls of the policemen who have lost their precious lives. And once again we express our deep condolences to the surviving family members.

Reaction to Student Nonviolence Declaration

Action Titled 'Belated'

SK1005123189 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
8 May 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Declaration of Nonviolence by National Council of University Student Representatives"]

[Text] The National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondachyop], which is a centripetal point of student movements, last week declared for peaceful, nonviolent demonstrations. It said that students will neither throw firebombs nor attack any public installations such as police boxes. It said that they will abide by

the new law on assemblies and demonstrations when they hold rallies. This is fortunate. Violent demonstrations have been precisely the source of political and social unrest and the basic reason for the people's skepticism about the purity of the student movement. Furthermore, this has overshadowed even the students' honest demands. As we consider this fact, we feel that Chondachyop's decision is belated.

The Tongui University incident seems to have served as a direct inducement to the Chondachyop declaration. As for the recent student demonstrations, the exchange of fire-bombs and tear-gas bombs was commonplace and, thus, there might have been no time to think about subsequent damages and impact. However, it can be said that it has been proven through the Tongui University incident that firebombs are not merely tools of demonstrations but weapons that kill people. At the same time, it has also been proven that such violence has been the cause of horrible political and social unrest and has created an unexpected reaction to the student movement itself.

We hope that Chondachyop's declaration is not something temporary or a tactic or strategy aimed at soothing public opinion. Through the resolution which was adopted at its regular meeting in Kyongnan last April, the third generation of Chondachyop decided to wage a general struggle in May for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and for the participation in the festival to be held in Pyongyang—the goals which it previously sought—and to form a national federation of student movement organizations to organize the struggle. So, we cannot but worry that the declaration of nonviolence may be a tactic or strategy to flexibly counter the trend of counteraction, because it has come after Chondachyop further expanded its goal of struggle.

However, what we would like to advise on this occasion is that there no longer be any room for violent struggle. Students' street demonstrations and their campus struggle have shattered the base of our society since the inauguration of the Sixth Republic. Thus, the people now demand that not only street demonstrations but all types of illegal acts, such as sit-ins and destruction of facilities on campus, also be stopped at once. If the social roles played by students are against the people's desire and shatter the country's foundations, the student movement eventually will be isolated and have no place to go, no matter what important goals it may seek. We saw such examples in the left-leaning student movements in Europe and Japan during the sixties.

Today, the pending tasks for us are to achieve political and social democratization and establish a welfare society; and, toward this end, social stability is absolutely necessary. National reunification should also be achieved absolutely through peaceful means. No matter what powerful suborganizations Chondachyop may have

and no matter what great goals it may seek, if it resorts to violence to realize those goals, how many people would support it? The time has come for Chondachyop to think deeply about this.

Chondachyop should know that no movement can be successful without the people's support, and that the path of nonviolent, peaceful movement is the only path to be traversed by the student movement. If the student movement becomes a peaceful movement, the people's disbelief will disappear. Only a student movement that is against violence and earns the people's support can be a mature student movement which is suitable with the current era.

Editorial Welcomes Proclamation
SK1005075389 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 May 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Intelligent Student Movement"]

[Text] With the tragic death of six policemen in a fire set by radical students as the turning point, Chondachyop or the National Council of Student Representatives, a nationwide organization of student activists, has proclaimed its intention to discontinue using violent weapons such as Molotov cocktails, and seizing or destroying police and other public facilities.

The proclamation also pledging to limit their activity to the legal framework is overdue but welcome action, indeed.

The militant students' self-restraint as such apparently came from their realization that their violent struggles against law enforcement authorities even by hurling fire-bombs and resorting to other forms of destructive, violent struggle against law enforcement authorities has led to only mounting harsh criticism from the general public.

One other notable development in the wake of the tragedy at Tongui University in Pusan is parliamentarians' suprapartisan move to enact an anti-violence law, in addition to their united resolution to drive out violence once and for all, during the just-concluded Assembly sitting.

In another noteworthy development, classes at Korea and Hallim Universities resumed yesterday, putting an end to the weeks-long suspension of the academic calendar at the two schools.

Thus, the number of higher learning institutes where student activists have decided or are planning to discontinue protest sit-ins on campus is on the increase.

Students must learn that democracy cannot be attained by the abuse of violence, which is never supported by people at large. They should also realize that it is not the strong northern wind but warm sunshine that makes a traveler take off his overcoat.

However justifiable their cause may be, students need to remain intelligent, restraining themselves to peaceful demonstrations within the legal framework.

This may be a way they can attain popular sympathy even if their peaceful and lawful activity is illegally suppressed by law enforcement authorities.

In addition to the discontinuation of violence in the course of their demonstrations, students are urged to abandon all uncivil and irrational misconduct such as the seizure of university presidents' offices and assaults even on teachers.

By so doing, it is our hope that the campus will become devoted again to academic pursuits, abundant in intellect and romance, devoid of any sort of violence and conflict, a decent environment full of teachers' love and students' respect for each other.

20 Schools Probed for Illegal Admissions

SK1105021089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
11 May 89 p 3

[Text] The Ministry of Education will launch a massive probe of some 20 universities and colleges about their alleged illegal student admissions, ministry officials said yesterday.

The officials said the move is designed to eradicate one of the key issues that has touched off extreme on-campus disputes in recent months.

Allegations of illegal admission, mostly initiated by student councils, have either triggered student protests or aggravated the already bitter confrontations between radical students and school authorities at some institutions.

The tragic Tongui University incident, in which six riot policemen were killed, can arguably be said to have resulted from such allegations as students began their demonstrations right after a professor claimed some of the 1989 freshmen were illegally admitted into the private school.

"We are initiating this inspection authority because the admission controversy often served to worsen campus unrest at some schools, resulting in class suspensions or prolonged sit-in protests," said an official.

He said that the ministry suspects about 20 higher learning institutions have enrolled about 1,200 students in illegal ways during the past four years.

They include such famous schools as Korea and Hallim universities, both of which were put under a special inspection by ministry officials yesterday, one day after they resumed school operations at the end of weeks of closure.

Three ministry inspectors have also been probing Hanguk Aviation College since Monday.

Officials said other schools likely to be inspected by the ministry include Tongui, Kyonggi, Myongji, Chonju and Kyongsong universities.

Chon's Elder Brother Sentenced to 4 Years

SK1005011589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
10 May 89 p 3

[Text] A Seoul court sentenced Chon Ki-hwan, elder brother of ex-President Chon Tu-hwan, to four years in prison plus one billion won in fines yesterday on charges of embezzling funds of a fishery market.

Judge Kim Yong-il of the Nambu branch of the Seoul District Criminal Court ruled that Chon, 61, was found guilty of receiving 2.7 billion won from management of the Noryangjin Fisheries Wholesale Market over five years since 1983.

Chon was arrested last Nov. 26 on suspicion of meddling in the takeover of the market in July 1983 and diverting a sum of money with the help of a figurehead president. Prosecutors had demanded a seven-year jail term.

"Chon deserves a heavy penalty as he endangered the morality of the state's power by taking advantage of his status as a brother of the President to force the change of the market ownership, taking a huge sum in illegal profits," Judge Kim said.

Politicians Pressured To End Social Strife

SK0905025889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 May 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Sung-pok: "Politicians Pressed for Action Against Social Instability"]

[Text] As a three-week extra House sitting opens today, politicians are under pressure to do something to bring an end to the turbulent political and social situation.

The call springs out of the irritation of the people, fed up with violence marked by firebombs, stones and tear gas at demonstrations across the nation.

People blame the politicians for the persistent political instability, campus unrest, labor strife, the inflation, ideological confusion, public insecurity and expansion of leftism.

They believe those problems are pouring out because the politicians have not acted properly.

Thus, the special House session has an array of pending issues to tackle.

Rival parties are expected to work well on some of them but results may still fall short of public anticipation.

Listening to the ground, the opposing camps will hurry to enact an anti-violence law aimed at forbidding the use of petrol bombs.

Their consensus on the urgency of such a statute was triggered by the death of six policemen in a fire set by protesting students at Tongui University in Pusan last week.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] is seeking to punish protesters using fire bottles or wielding bamboo spears and wooden clubs with up to seven years in jail.

The profound shock of the Tongui University incident provided the DJP with good excuse to take tough steps.

It also seeks to make it mandatory for universities, churches and Buddhist temples to report to the authorities the making and storing of petrol bombs in their precincts, areas which have been regarded as "sanctuaries" against police search.

However, legislation is not likely to go smoothly.

Opposition parties argue that the use of tear gas canisters should be regulated strictly. For instance, the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] demands that tear gas should not be fired without the permission of the Home Minister or the Prime Minister.

The PPD's idea was met by an adamant objection from the ruling party.

It is also dubious whether the legislation of the act prohibiting the use of petrol bombs will be fully respected by student and labor activists and dissidents.

During the extra Assembly meeting, the ruling camp is bound to mount tough political offensives against the opposition parties.

However, the opposition parties seem not to be standing off-guard ahead of a political blow from the DJP.

They will try to stem the tide by tenaciously attacking the weak points of President No Tae-u. They will press No to call his predecessor Chon Tu-hwan before the parliament for testimony and also try to unseat DJP Rep. Chong Ho-yong, former Army chief of staff, for their roles in the tragic Kwangju incident in 1980.

Especially, the PPD and the Reunification Democratic Party will call for a sweeping Cabinet reshuffle, including Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, holding it responsible for the current political unrest, economic maladministration and the diplomatic policy vis-a-vis socialist countries which they say is "swerving back and forth."

As for the ruling camp, the Chon issue is a headache. So, it once sought Chon's testimony. However, it appears to hold back due to some backlash from Chon.

Many political observers predict that the special House session will not see the conclusion of the debate on the irregularities of the previous regime.

Other hot issues to be dealt with during the House session will include the independence of the police and the debate on the enactment of a special law governing inter-Korean exchanges.

The issues emerged as major topics in the wake of the en masse resignation of about 5,000 policemen across the nation in protest at the alleged slapping by an opposition lawmaker of a police officer and dissident pastor Mun Ik-hwan's sneaking into North Korea.

The issues of revising the National Security Law and the Local Autonomy Law will be placed high on the agenda for the extra House session.

The one sure thing is that the ruling camp will try to make the House session a turning point to seize the initiative in politics.

Meanwhile, the opposition camp will be eager to restore its function as the majority House force to dominate politics.

However, it may not be an easy job for the opposition to save face and obtain the trust of the people. A senior opposition lawmaker said yesterday, "If the opposition parties fail to push reformatory measures during the extra session, it will take time for us to turn the tables."

Ministers Questioned by Assemblymen on Issues
SK1105041289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 May 89 p 2

[Excerpts of questioning of government ministers by five lawmakers of ruling and opposition parties on political foreign and unification affairs during 10 May plenary assembly session]

[Text] Rep. Kim Chung-kwan (DJP [Democratic Justice Party])

We have witnessed through the tragic incident at Tongui University (in which six policemen were killed in a deliberately-set fire) and similar events that some violent revolutionaries are attempting to topple free democracy through murder, arson and kidnapping.

I am paying attention to Chonminnyon (the National Alliance for Democratic Movement) and Chondaephyop (the nationwide dissident student organization) as wire-pullers of the violent revolutionary.

We also will have to stand guard against other radical forces who advocate and follow the so-called "Chuche (self-reliance)" ideology of Kim Il-song.

Many experts observe that, now those forces struggling for class revolution have come to resort to violence as the last means to realize their goals.

How does the Prime Minister plan to effectively deal with those forces attempting to topple the free democratic system?

In that respect, I suggest here that we launch a nationwide campaign to expel violence from our society.

Choe Yong-kun (PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy])

Every so often, rumors have it that a military takeover will take place. Doesn't the Defense Minister have an intention to issue a declaration of the military neutrality in politics?

I hope the government will make public how far the negotiations have proceeded with former presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha on the issue of their testimony before the parliament.

The midterm assessment of President No Tae-u was not cancelled but deferred. If the No administration fails to complete the liquidation of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and democratization by the end of this year, No should be subject to an interim appraisal that puts his office at stake next February of March. What's the Premier's opinion?

Is the July 7 declaration valid still? Is North Korea an enemy to fell or a partner to cooperate with?

The top leaders of both South and North Korea have expressed their willingness to meet with each other. Is the government willing to offer to hold a preliminary meeting to pave the way for the gathering of the highest authorities?

Hwang Nak-chu [RDP [Reunification Democratic Party]]

The difficulties of today are caused basically, first of all, by the absence of political authority and political legitimacy.

Secondly, state power lacks morality. The present regime lost, for itself, the basis of morality by deliberately delaying the work of wiping out the evil legacies of the Fifth Republic.

Thirdly, President No Tae-u has not shown leadership. There is no way for him to avoid responsibility for the current difficult situation he brought about with his indecisive attitude.

Fourthly, political action is missing and instead state power plays the role of politics, and this is a phenomenon that appears at the end of any regime.

No should have been more frank with regard to his promise to hold a midterm appraisal. If he did so and had liquidated the evils of the past regime, we would not face the current difficult political situation.

The government must make clear whether it knew of Mun Ik-hwan's visit to North Korea in advance.

Ku Cha-chun (NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party])

What are the fundamental motives for the government's talk about emergency measures or emergency decrees just a year after its inauguration?

I think that the basic reason is that the liquidation of bad legacies of the Fifth Republic and democratic reforms have not been properly implemented, betraying the people's cherished wishes.

Ex-presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha must testify before the National Assembly and those who are responsible for irregularities of the past regime should be relieved of their official posts and punished.

What's the opinion of the administration on this view?

I've heard that leftists and pro-Communists number 12,000. Why cannot the government uproot them and their violent behavior?

The government's plan to build apartment complexes in Pundang and Ilsan on the outskirts of Seoul should be scrapped.

I can hardly understand why the government came up with the idea resulting in making about a half of the entire population alive at the threshold of the Military Demarcation Line.

Rep. Nam Chae-hui (DJP)

As far as national unification is concerned, it would be nothing but an illusion to seek a confederation or federation, paying disregard to the settlement of peace on the (Korean) peninsula.

In this respect, we should not make the mistake of taking up the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Korea before mutual trust is built between South and North. It would be falling into the trap (of North Korea).

Recent debates on national unification have been focusing on the second stage of forming a confederal or federal system rather than the initial stage for reducing tensions and confidence-building between the two Koreas.

Our government should maintain a national unification policy in a persistent and firm manner. I believe that continued efforts should be made to realize the reunion of dispersed family members and promote economic

cooperation in a bid to build mutual confidence and settle peace between the two sides, despite the repercussions from an unauthorized visit to North Korea by pastor Mun Ik-hwan. What is the Prime Minister's view of my assertion?

But, the basic value of democracy should not be sacrificed for national reunification under any circumstances.

Kim Chong-pil Leads Party on 'Independent Path'
SK0905025089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 May 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Independent NDRP"]

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] let on that there is a possibility of change taking place which will affect the present alliance of three opposition parties in the course of running the special house session starting today.

Calling upon the lawmakers to do their level best to have the National Assembly act as the center of politics as well as the furnace where all kinds of opinions are melted down in the interest of the nation. [sentence as published]

Upon such remarks, political observers predicted that Kim is attempting cautiously to take an "independent" path from the opposition alliance now that the concern of the public is changing from the ills of the past to how to contend with rising violence that threatens internal stability and security.

As to the plan of other two opposition parties to move non-confidence motion against the cabinet led by Kang Yong-hun, Kim said now is not the time for the ruling and opposition to confront but to conduct dialogue.

Without the help of the NDRP, the two other parties led by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam cannot form a parliamentary majority.

NDRP Not 'Enthusiastic' About Council
SK1105034889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 May 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Doubtful Efficiency"]

[Text] The NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] led by Kim Chong-pil, which has begun to voice its own independent line recently, is not very enthusiastic about the call for the formation of a council of senior politicians although it has given its agreement to it.

Floor leader Rep. Kim Yong-chae said he could not figure out why the RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] suddenly came up with the idea.

Although his party gave its consent to the proposal out of a pure intention to brew up an "amicable" dialogue atmosphere, he said he is doubtful of the ability of the body to resolve current political and social issues.

RDP Allegedly 'Humiliated' by Tonghae Scandal
SK1005015889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
10 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Gesture of Solidarity"]

[Text] The Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] seems to have been humiliated again by the by-election scandal in Tonghae City.

When its rival PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] decided to seek immediate release of Rep. So Sok-chae secretary-general of the RDP [Reunification Democratic Party], now detained by the prosecution, the RDP immediately echoed Kim Tae-chung's demand for general resignation of the cabinet led by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun as a gesture of solidarity.

The ruling DJP [Democratic Justice Party] and minor NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party], however, reacted coolly to the PPD's demand for release of Rep. Son embarrassing the RDP.

"The RDP appears to have been made political capital of the PPD again," said a young RDP lawmaker who refused to be identified, complaining of the imprudent behavior of the party leadership.

Two National Assemblymen's Aides Arrested
SK0905023889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 May 89 p 2

[Text] Two aides to National Assemblymen were arrested over the weekend on charge of violation of the Military Security Protection Law, the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] said.

The NSP said Won Song-muk, 26, an aide to vice president Cho Yun-hyong of the Party for Peace and Democracy, and Song Chong-tae, 32, an aide to independent lawmaker Yi Chol, were suspected of leaking military secrets.

According to NSP investigators, Song passed eight secret documents on to Cho Song-u, 39, who was arrested late last month in connection with the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's unauthorized visit to North Korea.

The leaked secrets, only available to lawmakers, included a government plan to relocate some military facilities and the Defense Ministry's annual New Year report to the Assembly.

The top military secrets might have been passed on to North Korea through Cho who had kept close links with Chong Kyong-mo, a pro-Pyongyang freelance writer who accompanied dissident preacher Mun on his 10-day trip to North Korea, the NSP said.

The investigators said the aide to Rep. Cho, a member of the National Assembly's Defense Committee, delivered the secret papers to Song who passed them on to the dissident activist.

It was also learned that Song was once a member of a dissident group led by Cho, director of the Peace Research Institute.

Chong Ho-yong Not To Retire From Politics
SK1005040489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 May 89 p 2

[From the "press pocket" column: "Firm Stand"]

[Text] Rep. Chong Ho-yong, main target of the opposition camp in connection with the armed suppression of Kwangju uprising, has reaffirmed that he can in no way knuckle under to political pressure from the opposition parties to quit politics.

In a meeting of a group of lawmakers dubbed the "TK" [Taegu-Kyongbuk] division last week, the general-turned lawmaker was learned to have said, however, he has no intention of coming to the forefront of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, implying that reining the party was not on his mind. TK stands for the initials of Taegu and Kyongbuk, representing the city and the high school in the city, whose alumni form a strong power base in the ruling camp.

PPD Proposes Release of So Sok-chae
SK0905025489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 May 89 p 2

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] yesterday decided to propose a resolution at an extraordinary parliamentary session for the release of So Sok-chae, a rival party lawmaker, who was arrested for alleged bribery of a candidate of the third opposition party, the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP], during the April 14 by-election.

PPD floor leader Kim Won-ki pointed out that Rep. So has already admitted charges and there is no worry about his escaping or destroying evidence.

He also reasoned that the arrest of an incumbent Assemblyman might stunt political activities of the opposition, explaining that the proposal is aimed at helping reunite the tripartite opposition forces whose disarray is now being exploited by the ruling camp for their "suppression."

The Reunification Democratic Party, for which So, a long-time aide to president Kim Yong-sam, had served as secretary general until his arrest, is sure to support the PPD's proposal.

Four Hanyang Hospital Union Leaders Detained
SK0905022489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 May 89 p 3

[Text] Police detained Pak Tong-sin, 30, vice president of the Hanyang University Hospital trade union and three other staffers Sunday morning and sought warrants for their arrest on charges of harassing business operations.

Outpatient treatment at the general hospital has been paralyzed since April 8 when management and the union failed to reach agreement in wage negotiations.

More than 400 workers have joined in the sit-in protest. Except only a few who work for emergency and inpatients department, the protesters have refused to work by taking their annual or monthly leaves individually.

Warrants were already issued for arresting union president Cha Su-yon, 30, and secretary-general Chang Yong-chu, 25, as union members formed a joint school-hospital alliance April 26 to battle the university's board of trustees which they charged as being "corrupt."

Songdong Police Station called in nine union leaders including Cha last month for "questioning on their union activities," but they flatly rejected the summons.

Prosecutors have warned that private university hospital unionists could face criminal charges for violating the Labor Standard Act, which prohibits taking leave or day-offs without prior consent, and the Medical Service Law, which also debars doctors and nurses from refusing due services without "justifiable" reasons. Few doctors join in union activities.

"If any one of us are arrested, we will all go on a full-blown strike," said a union officer. He said they have had 200 nurses stay on their regular duties during the protest not to cripple the daily operation in important sections. "We have resorted to legitimate measures and done our best for a compromise."

University Hospital Searched
SK1105042089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 May 89 p 2

[Text] Police searched the Hanyang University Hospital early yesterday morning in vain in an attempt to arrest two union leaders who have led a sit-in protest since April 18, paralyzing outpatient treatment at the general hospital.

About 300 policemen surrounded the private university hospital in eastern Seoul before 40 investigators thronged in to catch union president Cha Su-yon, 30, and secretary-general Chang Yong-chu, 26, who had already escaped.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of the two ringleaders in late April on charges of labor and medical services law violation.

No clashes were reported between police and union workers who were asleep at the time.

More than 400 workers have refused to work by taking their individual annual or monthly leaves since April 18, when management and the union failed to reach agreement in wage negotiations.

The Songdong Police Station called in the two union leaders last month for "questioning on their union activities," but they flatly rejected summonses. Police tried to arrest them May 2, but protesting unionists blocked them.

No Consular Duties for Communist Trade Offices
SK1105093689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0813 GMT
11 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—Consular functions will not be awarded to trade offices established in Seoul by communist nations that have no diplomatic ties with South Korea, it was decided by a government panel Thursday.

The consultative body on Northern diplomacy manned by officials from concerned government agencies also decided not to extend government loans to East Bloc countries with which Seoul has no systematic safeguard such as an investment guarantee agreement.

Maritime offices and other establishments set up by private groups will be allowed to open in Korea on a reciprocal basis, according to a source close to the body.

The consultative group, set up recently to address Seoul's growing contacts with communist nations, resolved to negotiate prudently and on a case-by-case basis covering fisheries, aviation, tourism and maritime affairs.

It also discussed the character and functions of the trade offices that Seoul and Beijing have agreed to open.

Zheng Hongye, acting chairman of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, is scheduled to visit Seoul on May 18 to discuss the matter.

Burma

Lack of Trust Said To Divide Junta, People
*BK0805044289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0431 GMT
8 May 89*

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Rangoon, May 8 (AFP)—Fear and mistrust still divide the Burmese people and the generals who took over more than seven months ago, despite an apparent surface calm, diplomats and local residents say.

There are no longer pro-democracy student rallies filling the grounds of Buddhist shrines like Rangoon's gold-covered Shwedagon Pagoda, where soldiers now patrol to enforce a ban on public assembly.

Daily life is easier since the coup in September ended a cycle of mass marches and military crackdowns in which troops killed hundreds, possibly thousands, diplomats said.

There is also an abundant rice trade, a flood of consumer goods from China and attempts to privatize a socialist economy.

The junta, the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), which seized power to rescue a military-backed regime paralyzed by mass strikes and demonstrations calling for democracy, has promised general elections for next May.

But it has banned campaigning in the streets, fearing a resurgence of unrest.

The comment of a man driving through Rangoon, litter-free after army clean-up measures, was typical: "If elections are held the military regime will be hanged on people's justice."

"So they won't hold elections. They don't want to be hanged," he said.

The junta prides itself on allowing an unprecedented amount of political expression in Burma, where there are now some 230 political parties readying to elect a multi-party parliament to replace the one-party system in force since 1962.

But the generals have banned the many newspapers which began publishing during the historic two months of nationwide marches for a change from 26 years of authoritarian rule.

The one remaining newspaper, the state-run WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY, pushes the military's point of view, printing slogans like "Are you worried because of rumours? To know the truth, read the WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY."

Slogans in boxes top and bottom of the page read: "The interests of the state cannot be served and promoted by disturbances and instability. Join hands with the Tatmadaw (Army) in preventing disturbances and acts of instability."

Aung San Suu Kyi, the 43-year-old daughter of Burmese founding father Aung San and the leading opposition figure, has said she is harassed when trying to rally support for her party, the National League for Democracy (NLD).

She complained of soldiers drowning out her speeches with loudspeakers or even of direct intimidation. In April in the small town of Danubyu 80 kms (50 miles) northwest of Rangoon, soldiers kneeled and trained their rifles on her during a campaign swing in Burma's rice-growing delta region, she said.

The incident in Danubyu ended peacefully but Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said of the junta: "They should start showing sincerity by granting some basic freedoms to the political parties and to the people."

"It's obvious that you can't have free and fair elections without freedom of political action," she added.

For their part, junta spokesmen say they must keep the situation from deteriorating again.

"We cannot have a situation in which violence can occur on the streets," Colonel Aung Thein of the SLORC Information Committee said in a recent interview.

The military seized power since Burma was threatened by anarchy, with looting and beheadings growing in a communist-manipulated popular uprising, said in a separate interview Ohn Gyaw, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department.

"The point is, political demonstrations are not allowed. This was a political demonstration," he said about flag-waving and slogan-chanting at Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's gathering.

"This is a land with law and order. People like us know what is the law, what is order," he added.

But he said martial law and the ban on public assembly would almost certainly be lifted for the three-month official campaigning for the election.

To the junta leaders, mistrust is due to misunderstanding among dissidents, who they say are a small minority of Burma's 39 million people.

Col Aung Thein and other SLORC Information Committee members said the Army did not fear reprisals for its actions in restoring order, since it acted in accordance with the law.

They said it is 100 percent certain there will be elections and the generals will relinquish power.

Students and political leaders, who deny any communist influence, said there is an atmosphere of fear in Burma, with surveillance and arrests by secret police increasing daily.

They said the country has returned to the quiet repression which held people down so effectively for decades before the peaceful marches began.

A leading Rangoon businessman said: "People don't like the Army. They've been fed a lot of lies."

"The Army only knows how to work in highhanded terms. There is no give and take," he said, adding that people see the regime as bloodthirsty and ready to trick them to keep power.

The image of business-as-usual was reinforced when General Ne Win, who ended a 14-year experiment in democracy when he seized power in 1962, was featured on the front page of the **WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY** after Armed Force's Day March 27.

This was seen by diplomats and Burmese as Gen Ne Win's way of showing he was still in charge behind junta leader General Saw Maung.

Gen Ne Win had ruled with an iron hand, imposing a disastrous, isolationist socialist economic policy until July 1988, when he stepped down as ruling party chairman, admitting he had made mistakes and leaving Burma impoverished, cut off from world markets and in civil turmoil.

Law Changes Title of Defense Forces Chief
BK1105071189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 May 89

["Law No 13/89 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council amending the 1959 Defense Services Act, dated 10 May—6th day of the waxing moon of Kason, 1351 Burmese era"]

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council enacts the following law:

This law shall be known as the Law Amending the 1959 Defense Forces Act.

1. The expression, chief of staff, Defense Forces, contained in the 1959 Defense Services shall be substituted by the expression, commander in chief of Defense Forces.

[Signed] Saw Maung, general, chairman, the State Law and Order Restoration Council

Burmese Troops Seize Strategic Border Position
BK1105003589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 May 89 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak—Burmese troops yesterday advanced closer to the Karen rebel camp of Komura, after seizing a strategic hill following heavy shelling, border sources said.

About 800 Burmese troops seized Hill 200 located about one kilometre from Komura camp, opposite Ban Wang Kaew here.

Rangoon forces started shelling the hill at about 7.00 a.m. with 105mm artillery, 75 and 76mm recoilless rifles and 120mm and 81mm mortars.

Fighting for the hill lasted about two hours, the sources said, adding that there were about 300 Karen rebels defending the hill using 75mm recoilless rifles and 81mm and 60mm mortars.

The Burmese are trying to seize Komura and Wang Kha camps before the onset of the rainy season. Control of the area will enable Rangoon to transport logs to the Thai border.

Border Patrol and military sources believe that the Burmese will soon attack Hill 300, slightly higher than the one seized yesterday, which would enable them to attack Komura camp from a higher position.

About 22 mortar shells landed near Ban Wang Kaew during yesterday's fighting but there were no injuries or damage.

Earlier yesterday, about 400 Burmese troops attacked the Karen camp of Wang Kha opposite Ban Wang Takien of Mae Sot, the sources added.

Fighting started at about 3.00 a.m., lasting for four hours.

Before dawn, small arms firing broke out as an unknown number of Burmese soldiers crossed into Thailand, attacking the rebels from the rear.

Thai troops manning the border fired four smoke shells to warn off the Burmese trespassers.

Rebel sources claimed that 35 Burmese soldiers died and 45 others were wounded in attacks on both camps.

The Karens said that only two defenders died and 15 others were wounded.

These casualties could not be independently confirmed.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

British Report on Arms Deal Report Refuted
BK1005080289 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0738 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 10 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Both Britain and Malaysia have denied a claim by a London weekly newspaper that Malaysia's latest arms deal—including the agreement to purchase several Tornado jet fighters—had been obtained by promises of aid grants and huge pay-offs to British Airways and other "unusual people" involved in the deal.

In London, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office has strongly denied any connection between the arms deal, said to have a potential value of one billion pounds (about 1.6 billion US dollars), and the aid, as alleged by the "OBSERVER" on Sunday.

In Kuala Lumpur, Anwar Ibrahim, one of the three vice-presidents of Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed's United Malays National Organization (UMNO), described the "OBSERVER" report as absolutely baseless.

Among the irregularities reported were payments of about 60 million pounds (about 96 million US dollars) pay-off to British Airways as compensation for agreeing to Malaysia Airlines' (MAS) additional weekly flights to Britain's Heathrow Airport.

The arms deal was contained in a memorandum of understanding signed between Dr Mahathir and Mrs Thatcher in London last September.

At the time of the signing, there had been talk in London that Malaysia's willingness to buy British had been secured by the promise of additional landing rights at Heathrow Airport for Malaysia Airlines (MAS).

Restrictions on Travel to China Relaxed
BK0605064189 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0600 GMT 6 May 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 6 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysians above 30 can now visit China as tourists, instead of the previous minimum of 55 years, Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said Friday [5 May].

The cabinet at its meeting last Wednesday also decided to lower the age limit for Malaysians wishing to visit relatives in China from 60 to 50 years, he told reporters here.

There is also a relaxation of conditions for Malaysians seeking medical treatment in China. They can now produce documents from private hospitals or doctors to back their applications to the Home Ministry, while previously only documents from government hospitals were accepted.

While Malaysia and China established diplomatic relations in the early 70's, trade and people-to-people ties remained controlled mainly due to China's insistence on maintaining fraternal ties with the banned Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), whose mainly ethnic Chinese guerrillas have been operating in Malaysian jungles since 1946 with the objective of setting up a communist state.

But a few years ago, China announced it no longer backs the underground movement, although a few CPM leaders are still living in Beijing.

The CPM also is very much smaller now, with only about 300 active guerrillas living in south Thailand, just across the border from Malaysia.

Malaysia recently signed a trade pact with China which has opened the door for greater economic cooperation between the two countries. An air services agreement was also signed, and Malaysia airlines will begin a weekly service to Guangzhou in June.

More Details To Be Released
BK0805063189 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0600 GMT 8 May 89

[Text] The government will announce later this month details of the relaxed travel conditions for Malaysians to visit China. Deputy Foreign Minister Datuk Dr Abdulah Fadzil Che Wan told reporters that the conditions for visiting China for businessmen, professionals, and tourists and for those seeking medical treatment or visiting relatives would be spelled out. He said the announcement may be made before Malaysian Airlines flies to Guangzhou, China.

The deputy foreign minister said the government decided to relax the conditions because of a positive and growing change in China's policies and priorities. The Malaysian Government hoped the move would help improve trade and political relations between the two countries.

Police Arrest Foreigners, Seize Fishing Boats
BK1105084389 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] Tumpat police believe they have exposed the illegal entry of Thais and smuggling of goods following the arrest of 22 foreigners and seizure of four fishing boats yesterday. Four skippers and eight crew, all locals, were also detained for questioning in the north eastern peninsular Malaysian town.

Deputy Superintendent of Police Ramli Mat Isa said, the Thais who were on the boats did not have proper travel documents.

Cambodia

**Hun Sen's Bangkok News Conference Cited
BK1103091189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 May 89**

[News conference given by Hun Sen, Cambodian Council of Ministers chairman, during a Bangkok stopover while returning from meetings with Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Jakarta; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Just as all of you ladies and gentlemen know, I had talks with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Jakarta, and after that with His Excellency Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, as well as Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit. The latest talks focussed mainly on the solution of the Cambodian problem. I openly informed my Thai interlocutors of everything I had discussed with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Jakarta, and H.E. [His Excellency] Chatchai Chunhawan, H.E. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, as well as H.E. Chawalit Yongchaiyut expressed satisfaction with the success of the talks I had with Samdech Sihanouk. Furthermore, H.E. Prime Minister Chatchai also concentrated attention on the problem concerning a cease-fire in Cambodia. I agreed with him that before the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, it is most necessary to declare a cease-fire. H.E. Chatchai wanted to see the signing of an agreement on the cease-fire take place in Bangkok, and I said I am ready to do it in Bangkok.

I also informed H.E. Chatchai of my idea that should the other factions refuse to sign a cease-fire agreement my side will declare a unilateral cease-fire after the Vietnamese troops pull out of Cambodia. This is an important measure to prevent a civil war from breaking out following the Vietnamese troop withdrawal. It is true that it is not yet time for a cease-fire, but preparations must be made to secure a cease-fire agreement.

At the same time, we discussed other issues related to the solution of the Cambodian problem, such as the opening of the international conference to set up an international control commission to verify the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the cessation of foreign aid and to supervise the implementation of the cease-fire agreement.

I also would like to inform all of you ladies and gentlemen that when I met with H.E. Chawalit I agreed with his view that we should open Preah Vihear to tourists from Thailand as well as from Cambodia [words indistinct]. This is a point on the border and it is normal that the tourists from Thailand [words indistinct] want to see Preah Vihear. Therefore, now it is possible for us to start consultation to open that place to tourism. Therefore, in so doing, we are turning a point of insecurity along the border into a point of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

I conclude my briefing here to allow you ladies and gentlemen to ask questions.

[Question] [Words indistinct] in your talks with General Chawalit [words indistinct] of the three opposition factions before and after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops?

[Hun Sen] We need not go into detail about this matter, for commitments have been made in successive declarations by many countries, including Thailand. Let me say that if Vietnamese troops leave Cambodia [words indistinct]. Even China made a statement to that effect. Therefore, I am confident that when Vietnamese troops pull out of Cambodia, the commitments of various countries will be implemented.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the Sino-Soviet summit may have a great impact on the search for a solution to the Cambodian as well as regional problems?

[Hun Sen] We do not deny that the summit would have an influence that may create a favorable atmosphere for the situation in the region as well as for the Cambodia solution. However, the final solution to the Cambodian problem totally depends on the joint efforts of the Cambodian factions. No country can impose any kind of solution on a nation. Yet, I firmly believe that the Soviet-Chinese talks will help relax the atmosphere in our region.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Mr Prime Minister had talks with Samdech Sihanouk on the international conference and control commission and dealt with the number and [words indistinct]. In your meeting with Chawalit Yongchaiyut, did you mention any invitation for Thailand to join such a commission?

[Hun Sen] I agreed with Samdech Sihanouk on letting the international conference decide on the composition of the international control commission. For this reason, I cannot say whether Thailand will be invited to join this control commission. This morning, I told H.E. Chatchai as well as H.E. Chawalit that even if Thailand is not invited to join the international control commission, I would like to invite Thai observers to [word indistinct] this matter. The most important matter is that we want Thailand to help verify whether Vietnamese troops have or have not been completely withdrawn from Cambodia. Therefore, officially or unofficially, the Thais will be invited to observe the pullout.

[Question] Mr Premier, you said that you would declare a unilateral cease-fire after Vietnamese troops pull out [words indistinct].

[Hun Sen] That was my idea in case we fail to reach a cease-fire agreement. However, the declaration of unilateral cease-fire does not mean that we will disarm ourselves. It is only a good-will gesture to the other side. If they, too, have goodwill they will accept the cease-fire

proposal. But in case they attack us, there is nothing to keep us from counterattacking. We will not fire when we are not fired upon. If we are attacked, we will counter-attack.

[Question] Mr Premier [words indistinct] what other concessions will you make regarding the Khmer Rouge?

[Hun Sen] We can make concessions to anybody but the Khmer Rouge. The prince said that if I fulfill his demand by making some more amendments in the Constitution, he will return to Phnom Penh even if the Khmer Rouge oppose his return. Therefore, there is a sign that Samdech Sihanouk might turn against the Khmer Rouge. Now there are only two choices left for (?Samdech Sihanouk): First, he continues to befriend the Khmer Rouge to oppose my side, the side of the Cambodian people; or second, he becomes our ally to be the basis for a political solution or cooperates with us in opposing Pol Pot if Pol Pot remains stubborn. Though, today, Samdech Sihanouk has not yet made up his mind once and for all, I believe that after September, when Vietnam completely pulls out of Cambodia, he will make a definitive decision.

[Question] What expectations do you have of the Sino-Soviet summit? Do you think China will cut back [words indistinct]?

[Hun Sen] The improvement of relations between China and the Soviet Union is good [words indistinct]. However, the ones who can make decisions on China's policies are the Chinese leaders, not me.

[Question] This afternoon I received strong confirmation that [words indistinct]?

[Hun Sen] Yesterday I had a useful discussion with the Australian ambassador here. [Words indistinct] we know that Australia is a country very active in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem. When other countries did not talk to the Phnom Penh regime, the Australian foreign minister met with me. Our delegations made frequent visits to Australia. For this reason, my opinion is that Australia is one country which truly understands the Cambodian situation. Of course, the Australian ambassador stressed that there is one hitch concerning the international principle on noninterference, that is, the presence of Vietnamese troops. However, he stressed that Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia was understandable, that it had its justifications. He praised our efforts to find peace for Cambodia. He asked me one question: When will the right time for Australia to have relations with Cambodia come?

[Question] Will H.E. Hun Sen support Australia's candidacy in the international control commission?

[Hun Sen] I support Australia's candidacy in participating in the international conference. Should the conference select Australia to join the control commission, I would also support that.

[Question] Mr Premier, will you tell us of your strength [words indistinct] that your forces at present suffered serious losses because of the Khmer Rouge? In Jakarta, Samdech Sihanouk said [words indistinct]?

[Hun Sen] My country is in the position of having peace and war at the same time. If we have both peace and war there is no avoiding losses and destruction because of the war. However, the Pol Potists now usually avoid clashes with our Armed Forces. They aim mainly against civilian targets. Because of the damage caused by war, we are seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict, that is, a way to end the war.

Regarding the second question concerning the principle under which Samdech Sihanouk wished to see me come to terms with a quadripartite coalition government, can it be believed that a starving man would refuse to eat the food placed in front of him? Samdech Sihanouk wanted me to accept in principle to form a coalition government and should the Khmer Rouge refuse to go along [words indistinct]. This is exactly what the Khmer Rouge want. If I make the offer now, the Khmer Rouge will immediately accept it. If the Khmer Rouge accept, can we imagine what danger that will pose to the lives of the Cambodian people? Leave alone actually practicing it, just talking about it makes my flesh crawl. Venture with Pol Pot? Never! Even if I wanted to accept a quadripartite government [words indistinct] for the people do not want the Pol Potists, those who have already been banished abroad. My best option is to be on the side of the Cambodian people. I enjoy the support of the people because I oppose the Pol Potists.

[Question indistinct]

[Hun Sen] Regarding Pol Pot's strength, you may or may not believe the statistics. But in reality it may be different [words indistinct] and days without losses.

[Question] What is the intention of your request to Samdech Sihanouk to be the head of state [words indistinct]?

[Hun Sen] Allow me to stress that we have made constitutional amendments and changed the name of the country and the national flag and Samdech Sihanouk has welcomed and recognized this Constitution. He asked me to consider a multi-party system and to include it in the Constitution. The power to make constitutional amendments, however, rests with the National Assembly, but we will do our best to ask the National Assembly to accept this point. We have invited Samdech Sihanouk to return home and become head of state of Cambodia, and we promised that we will vote for him in the elections to remain head of state.

[Question] According to what you just said, are we correct in understanding that your intention is to [words indistinct] the Khmer Rouge in order to form a tripartite Sihanouk-Son Sann-Hun Sen coalition instead?

[Hun Sen] [Words indistinct] our electoral procedures, we want to find a formula called a four-wheel cart with two wheels in the front and two in the rear. The front wheels are the Sihanouk-Hun Sen alliance. These wheels have the duty to drag the two rear wheels. After creating this bilateral alliance, we will immediately set up a quadripartite electoral commission to organize the elections in which the four political parties will participate. However, we must not reject the possibility that Son Sann may ask to join the Hun Sen government. If there is such a request, I will consider it, and we will have a three-wheel vehicle, something like the lambretta [a motorized three-wheel scooter used as a taxi]. This is also a possibility.

[Question] I represent [words indistinct]. Mr Premier is asked to please comment on the news that the U.S. Congress might give arms to the forces of Samdech Sihanouk [words indistinct].

[Hun Sen] This is bad news, unpleasant news for those who seek peace. Even if it is reasoned that the arms are to be given to the Sihanouk group to oppose the Khmer Rouge, arms still should not be sent to Cambodia, for they can only encourage civil war. All arms supplies to Cambodia promote civil war. [Words indistinct] Pol Pot, but the furnishing of arms to the Sihanouk or Son Sann groups at this moment constitutes an effort to beef up the strength of the Pol Potists if the two make peace with Pol Pot. I would like to point out that America used to give Lon Nol \$350 million a year and U.S. soldiers and planes also joined him in the fighting, but all of that could not prevent the fall of the Lon Nol regime. The present aid package is not much compared to the aid in the past, but it is still not good for peace. On the contrary, it can only obstruct the peace process in Cambodia.

Directive Issued on 'Day of Hatred'
*BK1005094589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 May 89*

[Directive of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense; dated 4 May]

[Text] Recalling the events of 10 years ago, we still remember that from 1975 to 1978 and in the beginning of 1979, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime plunged the Cambodian motherland into a serious disaster unprecedented in mankind's history. Although the clique was seriously beaten in the 7 January 1979 victory, it still constantly carries out new destructive and criminal acts against our people.

This year we are marking the 20 May day of hatred [against the Pol Pot regime] at a time when the entire party, Armed Forces, and people are vigorously carrying out the 1989 tasks in a situation in which our new forces are firmly developing to assume the tasks of building and defending the motherland, and following the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the 7 January national day and the brilliant successes of the second national conference of cadres. It also comes at a time when public opinion the world over is denouncing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime and paying attention to preventing the recurrence of this barbarous regime in Cambodia.

I. Objectives and Requirements

Recall, denounce, and revive more vigorously the anger with the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime. Continue to expose the tripartite coalition government, which has been carrying out activities to oppose and destroy the Cambodian people's rebirth and peaceful life, aimed at improving their situation with new maneuvers. Raise the spirit of responsibility in implementing various tasks in every field by relying on the resolutions of the second national conference of cadres, particularly in building sufficient real forces.

First of all, we should ensure quality in building various types of cadres; build various types of armed forces to fight the enemies; proselytize the enemies and defeat them in a situation in which Cambodia is in the stage of fighting and negotiating at the same time. We should carry out propaganda and raise the views and position of the State of Cambodia in a political solution to the Cambodian problem, based on the stand of categorically opposing the return in Cambodia of the Pol Pot regime and ensuring the independence and self-determination right of the State of Cambodia. Welcome, congratulate, and praise international public opinion for supporting us. At the same time, we should raise the spirit of international solidarity, particularly the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos solidarity and the solidarity with the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries, and various progressive and peace- and justice-loving organizations the world over.

Based on the above objective and requirements, the celebration of the 20 May day of hatred this year should be extensive and with deeper meaning than in previous years—to ensure concrete results aimed at getting the people and masses to realize the new crimes and maneuvers of the Pol Pot clique and to pledge to unite and prevent the recurrence of this regime.

II. Forms and Measures for Implementation

1. Provinces, municipalities, ministries, services, factories, enterprises, schools, hospitals, wards, districts, communes, villages, monasteries, and mosques should urge our cadres, personnel, workers, combatants, teachers, students, pupils, Buddhists, Muslims, and other people

to produce slogans and placards exposing and denouncing the 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days of savage and barbarous crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan traitorous clique against the motherland and the people; and denouncing their new maneuvers assisted by various international reactionaries, which are using the three reactionary Cambodian groups to continue sowing destruction and crimes against the Cambodian motherland and people.

Slogans and placards should be carried in parades to gathering places set by each locality with people shouting pledges. At the central level, a meeting should be held at the perimeter of the Cheung Ek criminal center in Dangka District organized by the People's Revolutionary Committee of the Phnom Penh municipality and the Information and Culture Ministry in cooperation with the committee in charge of organizing international and national festivals. Along with the meeting in Cheung Ek, there should be programs to pay respects to the dead at the Tuol Sleng genocide center.

In provinces, municipalities, districts, communes, and villages, attention should be paid to organizing meetings at places where the enemies carried out destruction during the 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days, and since 1979—such as mass graves, monasteries, hospitals, schools, and so on. After the meeting, there should be programs to pay respects to the dead at monuments already set up in localities. At the meetings, apart from speeches and eulogies, representatives of victim families should expose and denounce old and new crimes and maneuvers of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and reactionary Cambodians.

After the meetings, there should be mass parades with slogans expressing anger with the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and reactionary Cambodians. Each locality should organize a get-together on 20 or 21 May—or 5 days before 20 May—to point out the crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique. Mass organizations, particularly women's associations and youth associations, should organize these get-togethers by linking them to their tasks for the cause of building and defending the motherland and social and national gains. More importantly, this should be linked to the proselytizing task and that of recruiting soldiers.

After 20 May, there should be activities by each organization, such as setting up a proselytizing day; youth volunteering to join the army day; and the day of the front visiting wounded and disabled combatants, orphans, and families of combatants on missions at the frontline battlefield.

2. In monasteries and mosques, Buddhists and Muslims should gather to set up appropriate monuments with slogans and placards. Religious ceremonies should be held—dedicated to the souls of the 3 million Cambodian combatants, workers, cadres, personnel, and other people savagely and barbarously massacred by the Pol Pot

traitorous clique. The front should have special programs to talk to the clergy, wisemen, monastery committees, elders, intellectuals, and ethnic minorities to denounce the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan crimes and expose the new maneuvers of the tripartite coalition government. Each section should address protest messages to the International Court in The Hague, to the Association of Asian Buddhists for Peace, to the World Peace Council, and to various organizations.

3. All levels of the front and mass organizations should grasp the tasks immediately facing them and should vigorously promote them among the masses and people—particularly the task of fighting the enemies and proselytizing them, and the movement to serve in the Armed Forces. Fighting spirit should be raised to firmly build and defend villages and communes. Preparations should be made for the rainy season production. Real forces should be built in various fields aimed at achieving important tasks set by the second national conference of cadres. The front should promote intellectuals well known in and outside the country and have them write supporting messages on this occasion. There should be cooperation among all levels of party committees and people's committees to implement various important tasks, starting now, by carrying out activities appropriate with the time and the concrete situation in each locality. In particular, attention should be paid to providing guidance to local fronts aimed at getting them to carry out propaganda work to ensure high efficiency in their localities.

People should be on constant guard to ensure safety, security, and social order. Do not be careless and allow the enemies to destroy us. All levels of fronts should gather and compile new and old criminal statistics since 1979. Monuments should be appropriately repaired and improved. Monuments should be quickly set up at places where there presently are none.

4. The Information and Culture Ministry should create posters and urge the writing of pieces for old and new performing arts, poetry, and plays on new and old crimes. There should be screenings of films and video cassettes on enemy crimes, fighting, and the Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity.

5. The Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission provides guidance to networks to organize propaganda and dissemination by focusing on the crimes of the genocidal regime in the 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days and its new maneuvers, and on promoting the correct implementation of the six-point lenient policy of our party and state toward misled people. More importantly, pay attention to disseminating international public opinion and that of Cambodian residents abroad that condemn all types of reactionary Cambodians. Newspapers, radio, and television should set up programs and broadcasts in and outside the country on relevant events, past events, and features on those who survived the

torture of the Pol Pot regime. This should include interviews with those who were direct victims in localities, villages, and communes.

Excerpt international public opinion supporting us and disseminate this in our propaganda. Attention should be paid to views of independent, neutral, and nonaligned countries, ASEAN, and the West.

Following these meetings, provinces, municipalities, and mass organizations should send summary reports on the organizational and ideological activities of our people concerning the 20 May day to the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] for reporting to the party Central Committee Secretariat.

Slogans:

1. Harbor hatred against and vigorously denounce the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique and those who are still supporting it.
2. The Cambodian people absolutely will not allow the genocide danger to occur again in Cambodia under any form.
3. Pledge to transform anger into concrete activities to firmly build and defend villages and communes, build armed forces, and increase activities against the enemies, and defend the peaceful life of the people.
4. Long live the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. Long live the State of Cambodia. Long live the relations of solidarity and friendship among Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and fraternal socialist countries; may they last forever.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 4 May 1989

[Signed] Chea Sim, chairman of the National Council of the KUFNCD

Meeting Marks Assembly Session Success
BK0705062089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 May 89

[Summary from poor reception] On the afternoon of 5 May, the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Committee organized a solemn meeting at the municipal festival hall to mark the success of the First National Assembly's recent extraordinary session.

Presiding over the meeting were Kong Sam-ol, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Assembly member for the Phnom Penh constituency; Thong Khon, alternate member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Committee, and Assembly member for the Phnom Penh constituency; and My Samedi, chairman of the Phnom Penh front and Assembly member for the Phnom Penh constituency.

Mi Samedi opened the meeting with explanations on why there was a need to amend the country's Constitution. Afterward, in his recorded address, Thong Khin talked about the development of the Cambodian situation and urged the audience to disseminate the significance of the Constitution amendment.

A representative of the Phnom Penh population closed the meeting with a praise for National Assembly members for their work in amending the constitution and a pledge to uphold the amended Constitution.

Sihanouk-Khieu Samphan News Conference Reported
BK1105024589 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] On 8 May, after the ceremony to receive credentials from ambassadors of a number of the friendly countries held at a base of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS], Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian national resistance forces and president of Democratic Kampuchea, gave a news conference which was attended by about 70 Thai and international journalists. On that occasion, the samdech kindly invited His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, to join this news conference. Here are the important points of this news conference:

1. On the cease-fire:

Since the Vietnamese puppets announced that they were ready to unilaterally observe a cease-fire, a journalist raised a question about this matter. The samdech kindly invited Vice President Khieu Samphan to answer this question.

His Excellency Khieu Samphan said: as is known to all of you, we are the victims of the SRV's war of aggression. Therefore, as the victims, we want a political settlement of the Cambodian problem more than anyone else. As Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian national resistance forces and president of Democratic Kampuchea, has often stressed, all of us want peace, but it must be peace with 100-percent independence and territorial integrity and with freedom. Regarding the cease-fire, we think that the Kingdom of Thailand, which has supported the Cambodian people's struggle for the past 10 years, also stands for the same thing—that is, a cease-fire under an agreement on an overall settlement of the Cambodian problem that provides Cambodia with 100 percent independence and sovereignty with genuine territorial integrity.

We think that all of you also have the same opinion. All of you would not allow Vietnam to send hundreds of thousands of troops to invade Cambodia and install its puppets in Cambodia and tell the Cambodian people to cease fire when they put up a fight while Vietnam keeps its puppet regime in place in Cambodia. You might understand us. If your countries were in the same situation, you would certainly adopt this stance.

2. On the formation of the provisional four-party coalition government: Concerning this matter, the samdech said, among other things, that in Jakarta, Hun Sen proposed that the samdech join him in wiping out the Khmer Rouge. The samdech rejected this proposal and stressed that he proposed that a four-party government be set up. The samdech said: first, set up a four-party government; second, set up a four-party army; and third, set up a four-party administration. I do not support the Khmer Rouge, but I must be realistic, as the father of the nation—as the Senegalese ambassador just recalled, I have been the leader since 1941, therefore I do have some experience. I will try to make it clear. But so far, my explanation to Hun Sen seems to be useless. But if Hun Sen rejects my proposal for the formation of a four-party army, there will be no stability, peace, or national reconciliation among the Cambodian factions. I do not agree with Hun Sen's suggestion in Jakarta that my army and his army have enough strength to defeat or smash the Khmer Rouge. The strong Vietnamese army invading and occupying Cambodia has been trying to wipe out the Khmer Rouge since 1978. But for me, I must be discreet and realistic. This means that if we do not have a four-party army, we will not have peace. That is, if we follow Hun Sen's suggestion by deciding to drive the Khmer Rouge out of the Cambodian society, it will not be a settlement. It will be a bad settlement following the Vietnamese withdrawal. Therefore, I must stress again that I still maintain my proposal on the formation of a four-party coalition government and a four-party army.

3. On the dissolution of the puppet regime:

A journalist asked about the dissolution of the puppet regime. The samdech kindly invited His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan to answer this question.

His Excellency Khieu Samphan noted that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the Cambodian resistance forces have been struggling and making great sacrifices and the Cambodian people have also been making immense sacrifices for the 100 percent independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, for genuine national reconciliation, for the formation of a four-party government, and for the guarantee of free elections without any outside interference, particularly interference in whatever form by the Vietnamese aggressors. Therefore, to reach a genuine national reconciliation within Cambodia's independence and sovereignty, no party should dominate another. There should be a guarantee for equality. We have been that broad-minded. In fact, you must know that the Phnom Penh puppets' crimes against the Cambodian nation and people are immense. Their crimes, as the samdech has said, are worse than Laval's and Petain's. But still we are ready to let the Vietnamese puppet side join the four-party coalition government equally with the three resistance forces. We have been this broad-minded.

To have a four-party government with equal share, we deem it necessary to dissolve the two regimes—the legitimate Democratic Kampuchean state and the illegal

Phnom Penh regime—and set up a four-party government to be headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk outside the framework of the two regimes.

We hold that those who want to seriously settle the Cambodian problem should accept the above-mentioned arrangement. A settlement in words alone is just deceit.

4. On the supervision on the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia:

The samdech stressed that the key problem is the supervision of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The main point is that Vietnam must withdraw first before any other problems can be resolved. The samdech added that from now on until the Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia, I would stay with the fighters because my duty is to fight against Vietnam. Vietnam must withdraw from Cambodia.

Commentary Rejects SRV Call for DK Expulsion
BK1105044789 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 May 89

["News commentary": "What is the Hanoi Authorities' Purpose in Ordering their Puppets To Peddle the Expulsion of Democratic Kampuchean Forces?"]

[Text] Why have the Hanoi authorities ordered their puppets to peddle the idea of the expulsion of Democratic Kampuchean forces?

Recently, the Hanoi authorities ordered their puppets to peddle this idea and, later on, raise the issue of fearing the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and calling on the Sihanoukist National Army to join them in fighting against Democratic Kampuchea.

Concerning this matter, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk clearly stressed that he opposed the Hanoi authorities' idea—articulated through this offer by their puppets.

Let us take a look at the Hanoi authorities' intention through this action by their puppets. It is aimed at:

1. Splitting the tripartite resistance forces.
2. Weakening the tripartite resistance forces.
3. When the tripartite resistance forces are weakened, launching offensive against them militarily, politically, and diplomatically.

This is a trick to split the three parties and smash the Cambodian resistance forces so that the Hanoi authorities can forever occupy Cambodia.

All Cambodian people and resistance forces are well aware of the true nature of the Vietnamese authorities. There is no need to look at past history; just look at recent history when the Hanoi authorities waged a war against the United States for 15 years and we will

understand this well. At that time, how did the Hanoi authorities carry out their military, political, and diplomatic schemes in dealing with the United States, the world, and the Cambodian people? Then, the Hanoi authorities resorted to abject lies in their attempt to conquer their opponents. This is known to all Cambodian people and resistance forces. Thus, they always see the true nature of whatever the Hanoi authorities resort to. Their words are poisonous and full of perfidious designs.

Therefore, the Cambodian people and the Cambodian resistance forces will not take the Hanoi authorities' bait, whether it is thrown out by the Vietnamese themselves or by their puppets.

All Cambodian people and resistance forces maintain their firm stance on the end to the Hanoi authorities' war of aggression against Cambodia, which is as follows:

1. Vietnam must withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia under a genuine international supervision.
2. A four-party Cambodian coalition government must be set up under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to organize a constitutional assembly.

The fact that the Hanoi authorities and their puppets have kept rejecting international supervision of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal means that the Hanoi authorities are maneuvering to hide Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, to maintain their puppet regime in Cambodia, and to make the Cambodian people and Cambodian resistance forces submit to the Vietnamese puppet regime or to the Vietnamese aggressors themselves.

In fact, the Hanoi authorities have been waging a war of aggression against Cambodia for more than ten years now. How is the situation?

1. The Vietnamese have been facing serious difficulties on the battlefield of aggression against Cambodia, in Vietnam, and in the international arena.
2. Their 10-year diplomatic schemes have gone nowhere. They have been pressured constantly by the United Nations, by UN organizations, by peace- and justice-loving peoples and governments across the world, and by the Cambodian people and the Cambodian resistance forces. They are now at an impasse. Thus, they are seeking to carry on their maneuvers.

The Cambodian people, all Cambodian resistance forces inside the country, the Cambodian people living abroad, peace- and justice-loving governments and peoples across the world, and the United Nations will continue to pressure the Hanoi authorities until they are compelled to seriously settle the Cambodian problem by withdrawing all their troops from Cambodia under genuine international supervision.

Only by settling this problem through the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia under genuine international supervision, will there be a national reconciliation of all Cambodian factions and peace in Cambodia.

Vietnamese Women Accused of Being Spies
BK0705030289 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 6 May 89

["Article": "Vietnamese Women Masquerade Themselves To Control the Five Good Women in Villages"]

[Text] In villages, there are Vietnamese women wearing Vietnamese dresses, speaking pidgin Cambodian, and selling snacks. In fact, these are cadres of the Hanoi Vietnamese dispatched to infiltrate villages with the task of controlling Vietnam's association of Five Good Women. Women in this association are Cambodians who have been forcibly included into the association. They have been sent to a spy school in Anlung Vil commune on the outskirts of Battambang provincial town for a period of 5 to 6 months to learn spying theory, policy, and techniques. They have been raped by the Vietnamese and become prostitutes and have been entrusted with the task of acting as female spies. After their studies, the Vietnamese dispatched these Five Good Women to various places to:

1. Spy on our people.
2. Seduce the National Army and other nationalist troops into taking them as girlfriends or wives.
3. Try to find means to inject poisonous substance and to poison our National Army and other nationalist soldiers through snacks and food.
4. Get the nationalist forces to turn against their own troops.
5. Split and break unity among troops, people, and various nationalist forces.
6. These Five Good Women know how to talk and behave to cover their tracks.
7. These women possess pills and tranquilizers for injection to induce sleepiness and arouse feelings to achieve what the Vietnamese have ordered them to do.

This is a very unhealthy situation for the struggle, our National Army, nationalist forces, and for our Cambodian people. Therefore, our entire people, National Army, and nationalist forces should grasp this issue and oppose and thwart this Hanoi Vietnamese maneuver. To do this, we should rely on the force of the masses in the entire army and among our entire people.

Laos

Souphanouvong Attends Vietnamese Music Show
BK0505072589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 May 89

[Text] On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the complete liberation of southern part of Vietnam, the Hai Dang light music group from Phu Khanh Province has toured Vientiane to entertain the cadres and people of the Lao capital.

Attending the 30 April evening performance at the municipal theater were Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Comrade Maisoul Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association; and many members of the party Central Committee and ministers and deputy ministers of Laos.

Indochinese Sports Competition Opens
BK1005103889 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Vientiane, May 10 (KPL)—The 9th sports competition for friendship among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea was opened on May 6 in the southern province of Savannakhet.

Nearly 200 athletes taking part in the 5-day competition competed football, volleyball and boxing.

Present at the opening ceremony were Boun-guang Volachit, member of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee], secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province, Phiang Sisoulat, deputy-minister of education, culture and sports, and Tran Viet Ha, head of the Vietnamese consulate in Savannakhet Province.

LFNC Condemns ROK's Arrest of Rev Mun
BK1005103989 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Vientiane, May 10 (KPL)—The Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] issued here on May 5 a statement condemning the arrest of Rev Mun Ik-hwan by the South Korea's authorities.

The statement says that the LFNC was shocked to hear the news of the arrest of Rev Mun Ik-hwan upon his return to South Korea from the DPR of Korea. The note underlined that this action was not in line with the present world trend, and ran counter the July 4, 1972 joint statement between the DPRK and South Korea as well as the aspiration of the Korean people who want an early settlement in the reunification of the country by peaceful means.

The inhumane act committed by the South Korean authority, the statement goes on, "once again, exposes its schemes for 'preventing' and 'sabotaging' the reunification of Korea by peaceful means. It is a 'violation' of democratic right of the Korean people leading the Korean people to a state of 'confrontation.'"

The Lao people strongly condemn such an act and demand the South Korean authority to put an immediate end to such an in humane activity by immediately releasing Rev Mun Ik-hwan and coming to the negotiation table in order to solve the Korean issue, the statement writes in its conclusion.

Delegation Departs for PRC on Study Tour
BK1105044389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] A Lao delegation led by Somsavat Lengsavat, first deputy minister and first deputy chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers, left for the PRC on a visit to study (?land reform programs). The delegation left Vientiane at noon on Monday, 8 May.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Vanthong Sengmeuang, deputy minister and deputy chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers, and a number of cadres attached to the Office of the Council of Ministers. Liang Feng, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also on hand at the airport to see the delegation off.

National Red Cross Receives Soviet Aid
BK1005103689 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 10 May 89

[Text] Vientiane, May 10 (KPL)—A consignment of aid from the Soviet Red Cross worth 6,125 US dollars was handed over here on May 8 to the Lao National Red Cross.

The aid consisting of medical equipment, medicines, sports gear and Red Cross workers kits was presented to Dr. Khamliang Phonsena, president of the Lao Red Cross by Ambassador of the Soviet Union to Laos Mr. Yuriy Mikheyev.

Philippines

Manglapus Says Aquino Cannot Commit on Bases
HK1105121189 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 11 May 89

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said today that President Aquino is in no position to commit the Philippines in any agreement regarding the retention of U.S. bases in the country.

According to Manglapus, the Constitution clearly states that the issue of allowing a foreign military presence in the country can only be done through a treaty. He added that a treaty could not be reached in the few days President Aquino will stay in Washington:

[Begin Manglapus recording in English] That matter is under consideration. The extension of the military bases or any form of its presence here, military presence, can only be done in a treaty that will be ratified by the Senate, and for [word indistinct] even submitted to the people. That can not all take place in 3 days in Washington. [end recording]

NPA Suspect in Rowe Killing Captured
HK1105115589 Hong Kong AFP in English 1150 GMT
11 May 89

[Excerpt] Manila May 11 (AFP)—A suspect in the assassination of U.S. Army Colonel James Rowe has been captured by paramilitary Constabulary forces, military spokesmen said Thursday.

Alleged communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrilla Ricardo Prestosa has been detained in connection with the April 21 suburban Manila murder, Constabulary spokesmen at Camp Olivas north of here said by telephone. They gave no other details.

The official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said Mr Prestosa offered no resistance when the authorities came to arrest him at his house in Dinalupihan town, Bataan Province, west of here, on Wednesday.

The agency said the house had been under surveillance following reports that the suspect escaped a military dragnet in Manila on April 26.

Mr Prestosa is suspected of being one of several NPA assassins who shot dead Col Rowe last month as part of an escalating NPA campaign against U.S. personnel and facilities in this country. [passage omitted]

Aquino Acknowledges Psinakis' Efforts
HK1105100989 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 11 May 89

[Excerpt] President Aquino praised Steve Psinakis for his efforts in bringing back democracy to the Philippines. She hopes that the San Francisco Federal Court's decision on the Psinakis case will be just. Secretary Manglapus reiterated that the president sympathizes with Psinakis. Mrs Aquino did not comment on the request that she should personally appeal to President Bush regarding Psinakis case. Gabby Salcedo has more details:

[Begin recording] [Salcedo] President Aquino is optimistic that justice will prevail. She made the statement in connection with the case of U.S. based former opposition figure Steve Psinakis. This was the president's

reaction to reports that Psinakis is scheduled for arraignment after being charged with illegal possession of explosives. These explosives were supposed to be used in the plan to overthrow the Marcos administration. If he is convicted, he will serve a 15-year prison term. Mrs Aquino's reaction is related to congressmen's concern over the same issue.

Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno relayed that the president is confident that the Filipino people will reject the use of violence in solving the country's problems. This was in reply to the question on the continued upsurge of violence. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Manglapus Accuses U.S. of 'Selective Prosecution'
HK1105094389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 May 89

[Excerpt] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus accused the U.S. Government of selective prosecution based on political implications. He made the statement in reaction to the criminal case filed against Steve Psinakis, who is suspected to have been involved in the Light a Fire Movement plan to overthrow the Marcos government. Manglapus said he would personally appear before the U.S. court to testify in favor of Psinakis. He believes that Senator Butz Aquino's reaction to the Psinakis case is linked to the U.S. military bases issue. Manglapus said the U.S. Government is using the Psinakis case to force the Aquino government to extend the lease of the U.S. military facilities beyond 1991. But diplomatic observers said Philippine authorities are over-acting to the case as even Congress, headed by Senator Aquino, is planning to stage a rally before the U.S. Embassy. Senator Aquino said that if Psinakis is prosecuted by the U.S. court, he will find a way to remove the U.S. facilities. Manglapus said he cannot blame Senator Aquino for issuing the statement because he himself believes that Psinakis is not being given just treatment by the U.S. Government. The foreign affairs secretary added that even President Aquino feels bad for Psinakis.

The U.S. Embassy was asked to comment on the issue but spokesman (Gerry Hatchell) did not give any reaction and added that their judiciary is independent from the executive. [passage omitted]

Senators Attack U.S. Treatment of Psinakis
HK1105050189 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
11 May 89 pp 1, 16

[Text] Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives led by Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. vowed yesterday to remove American interests in the country, particularly U.S. military facilities, if Steve Psinakis, an American national known for his active role in fighting the past rule, is convicted in the United States.

In a press conference held by the Justice for Psinakis Movement, Sen. Agapito Aquino said in spite of appeals made by leaders of the Philippine government and society for the freedom of Psinakis, the U.S. government

"continues to pursue the Reagan-Marcos conspiracy that thwarted attempts by freedom-loving Filipinos to restore democracy in the country for more than two decades."

Mitra said the continued prosecution of Psinakis in the U.S. and his possible conviction on charges of "conspiracy to transport explosives across state lines" will draw retaliatory action against American interests in the country.

Mitra cited the importance of the role played by Psinakis in the fight against the Marcos government.

He said he knew all the activities of Psinakis.

He deplored the U.S. State Department's reply to an appeal made by Senate President Jovito Salonga seeking dismissal of the charges filed against Psinakis.

The State Department reportedly claimed that the "bombings in the Philippines and the United States carried out by Psinakis caused the death of American and Filipino citizens."

Mitra said the State Department findings were untrue and baseless.

"I know for a fact that all of Psinakis' activities were never meant to harm anyone and did not cause any injury to any person, American or Filipino," he added.

Psinakis left for the U.S. last week to attend the trial of his case scheduled on Monday.

Mayor Charles Avila of Tansuan, Leyte, Psinakis' co-accused in the case, denounced the U.S. government for pursuing the Psinakis case.

Avila said Filipino exiles fighting the past rule were hounded and harassed by American authorities, particularly the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) during the Reagan and Marcos administration.

He accused U.S. President Bush of continuing to subscribe to the policy of repressing and prosecuting those who fought for the restoration of Philippine democracy.

He said the plight of Psinakis is more than just a simple criminal case that the U.S. State Department wants to railroad in the U.S.

Psinakis is not a common criminal but a freedom fighter and a true friend of the Filipino people in their struggle against the excesses of the past administration, he added.

Mitra said: "It is indeed ironic that a freedom fighter, a true ally, and friend—a hero of the Filipino people in its fight against the Marcos regime—is being prosecuted for his heroic acts in the United States.

Mitra deplored the alleged U.S. inaction on the appeal made by 134 congressmen in the form of a letter to U.S. President George Bush and signed by him last February. He said Congress has not received any reply to the letter.

Among the other members of Congress who supported moves to demand the freedom of Psinakis from prosecution in the U.S. were Senators Teofisto Guingona, Heberson Alvarez, and Jose Lina, Representatives Teresita Aquino Oreta, Renato A. Yap, and Bonifacio Gillego.

Yap said the Psinakis case, regardless of its outcome, shows the urgent need to review American military and economic presence in the country.

He said American government policy as enunciated by the State Department continues to impede true democracy, sovereignty and economic development of the Philippines.

Oreta announced that a protest rally will be held under the auspices of the Justice for-Psinakis Movement at 11 a.m. tomorrow, Friday, in front of the U.S. embassy on Roxas Blvd., Ermita. It will be attended by cause-oriented groups, senators, congressmen, and people who worked with Psinakis against the past regime.

Oreta said that the rally tomorrow is merely the start of a series of mass actions to express indignation and protest U.S. government policy on the Psinakis case.

The press conference of the movement was also attended by NTC [National Telecommunications Commission] Commissioner Jose Luis Alcuaz, POEA [Philippine Overseas Employment Administration] Administrator Tomas Achacoso, Nini Quezon Avancena, Dona Aurora Aquino, Ching Montinola, Karen Tanada, former NAIA [Ninoy Aquino International Airport] general manager Reli German, former NAIA customs official Gerry Eguerra, Raul Contreras, members of the Ninoy Aquino Movement, ATOM [August Twenty-One Movement], TABAK [expansion unknown], KASAPI [Guardians Congress of the Philippines], Bandila, and other groups.

Aquino Rejects Senators' Proposal
HK1105103989 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
1000 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today rejected the senators' proposal to ask for the U.S. Government's assistance in the case of Steve Psinakis. Sel Baisa reports:

[Begin recording] Regarding her decision, the president said she hopes that Psinakis will get a fair deal and that justice will prevail. She also cited Psinakis efforts in restoring democracy in the Philippines. The latter was accused of smuggling firearms into the country in order to overthrow the Marcos administration. He faces charges in a U.S. court. [end recording]

Enrile Criticizes Legislators

HK1105065589 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0600 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] Senator Juan Ponce Enrile today strongly assailed the statement issued by several legislators that they will carry out measures against retention of the U.S. bases if Steve Psinakis, who faces charges in a U.S. court, is not given justice. Jojo Ismael has the details:

[Begin recording] In an interview with PBS [Philippine Broadcasting Service] News, Senator Enrile said the statement issued by a senator and several congressmen is a gross interference in U.S. Government affairs. They claim they will lobby for the withdrawal of the bases if justice is not given to Steve Psinakis, who is facing a gun-running charge in a U.S. court.

In today's Congress session, Senator Maceda questioned Senator Tamano, who supports justice for Psinakis. Tamano, however, clarified that he will not join the others in their move to seek the withdrawal of the U.S. military bases. [end recording]

Aquino Comments on Spate of Killings, Other Issues
HK0905104589 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] President Aquino said the rebels will not be successful in their attempt to overthrow the government. She issued this statement in reaction to the spate of killings on military and police personnel by suspected Sparrow members.

In other issues, the president again emphasized that she is ready to compromise with Congress regarding the workers' wages. She has approved the renewed bidding on the Ropponggi property in Tokyo. Mrs Aquino also reacted to a Washington report saying that the World Bank has approved a \$300-million loan for the Philippines' economic program. The president's reply to these issues are relayed by Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno:

[Begin recording in English] Reply to question one: As I said, we have to give Congress a chance to work out the final legislative position on the proposed minimum wage increase. The process was initiated by our certification of the pertinent urgent bills embodying our position based on the present capacity of our economy. I am happy to note that the Senate and the House may be heading for a compromise. Hopefully, at somewhere near enough to our own proposal so as not to trigger runaway prices and inflation.

Reply to question two: The action to take is, above all, to remain in our posts and continue serving the people in spite of these dangers. The rule of course, take greater precautions and tightening up security. The message we have to convey to our people is that we will not allow terrorist attacks to deter us from doing our duties. This is and should be true for the president down to the last

public servant in the grass roots and frontlines of our nation. The thrust of these attacks being political, they will fail in the face of our firm political will to make our democracy succeed, especially in terms of improving the lives of the mass of our people.

Reply to question three: Yes, I have approved the recommendation of the committee on the Tokyo property for the renewed bidding on the Ropponggi property.

Reply to question four: The cited report from Washington must refer to the financial sector loan of \$300-million which was recently approved by the World Bank to assist the Philippines in having a more efficient financial system. The normal procedure is to release the approved amount in tranches. The first tranche will be released after the document shall have been signed and analyzed, and the necessary opinion of our secretary of justice rendered. The balance of the release over a certain period and the practice is to do so after the envisioned reforms are achieved. [end recording]

Paper Reports on Probe of Paombong Killing
HK0905044989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 9 May 89 pp 1, 8

[By correspondent Noemi Alcala with additional reports from D. Borje and C. Ramas]

[Text] Twenty-eight Marines linked to an alleged massacre of civilians at a fish farm in Paombong, Bulacan, were pulled out and recalled to the Navy station at Fort Bonifacio, the military announced yesterday.

Military authorities said the troopers will undergo investigation for their involvement in the April 28 incident which the Armed Forces had described as a firefight between the Marines and guerrillas of the Communist-led New People's Army [NPA]. But families of the fatalities said it was a massacre.

In related developments:

—Sen. Ernesto Maceda, chairman of the Senate committee on national defense and security, said "it is becoming more apparent" that eight of the nine fatalities reported as NPA rebels in the Paombong incident were unarmed civilians.

—In San Fernando, Pampanga, the regional office of the Commission on Human Rights [CHR] said it would submit on Friday a report containing the results of its own investigation on the killings.

—Sen. Wigberto Tanada, chairman of the Senate human rights committee, told reporters in Central Luzon that his committee will undertake a comprehensive investigation into reports of military abuses in Region III, including the Paombong incident.

Apart from the military's internal probe of the Bulacan killings, several other officials have either ordered a probe or are currently undertaking its own investigations of the incident. These include the office of President Corazon Aquino, the CHR and the Senate.

At Camp Aguinaldo yesterday, Brig. Gen. Rodolfo Biazon, Marine commandant and chief of the National Capital Region Defense Command, to which the 28 recalled troopers belong, said that only those Marines involved in the April 28 killings have been pulled out of Bulacan. He added that other Marines who were deployed earlier in the province will be retained.

The troops who were ordered recalled belong to two platoons under second Lt. Custodio Parcon and Staff Sgt. Ricardo Moran. Parcon and Moran led the Marines who conducted the dawn raid on the Rodriguez fish farm where an alleged encounter with Communist rebels took place.

Meanwhile, Col. Filemon Agustin, deputy chief of the Inspector General's Office, sought to assure the public of an impartial probe into the incident and pledged that there will be no whitewash in the investigation.

Agustin heads a four-man investigating team created by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief Renato S. de Villa to conduct investigation in the alleged encounter in Paombong.

Biazon vowed full support for the AFP probe team as he explained that the investigation of the case is now solely under Agustin's committee.

On the pullout, Biazon said: "I will be making my men (the Marine raiders) available. I'm pulling them here to facilitate the investigation."

However, Biazon said that the initial investigation conducted at the fish farm revealed that "there was really an encounter," in citing as evidence the death of a Marine and the wounding of another.

He also said that the presence of NPA guerrillas in the area at the time of the encounter was evident as the military found inside the house several field radios, ammunitions, guns, and "subversive documents."

An antenna found at the scene of killing was also "a clear indication that the house was used by the rebels in monitoring the activities of the military," Biazon said.

Reacting to the claim of Dr. Juanito Sacdalan, municipal health officer of Malolos, Bulacan, that three of the victims were already dead for 12 to 24 hours, Biazon said that "this is one point that proves to us that something is fishy."

At the Senate, Maceda said his committee has been quietly investigating the incident.

He said his committee's preliminary findings so far indicate that the first after-battle report of the Marine team submitted by Capt. Rolando Abelardo contained some errors which have to be explained.

Maceda said his committee is now studying autopsy reports, one of which concludes that one of the nine civilians had been dead 24 hours before the alleged encounter.

But he said like the Zamboanga City incident where several military officers and hostage takers were killed, the committee will give the AFP a chance to finalize its investigation before his committee starts its own probe if it should be necessary.

In San Fernando, Pampanga, the regional office of the Commission on Human Rights said it will submit Friday its report containing the results of the investigation conducted on the alleged Paombong massacre.

Last Saturday, Sen. Lorenzo Tanada, chairman of the Senate committee on human rights, told reporters his committee will undertake its own probe on the reported human rights violations allegedly committed by the military in Central Luzon.

Alex Bantic, supervising investigator of the CHR regional office, said the early submission of their report was made possible after relatives of the victims and other eyewitnesses gave their testimonies to the CHR.

Bantic said he sent yesterday five more investigators to Sitio Maniknik, Barangay San Jose, Paombong, the site of the alleged encounter between Marines and NPA guerrillas to get more details on the incident.

Editorial Stresses 'Credible Outcome'
HK0905044789 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY*
GLOBE in English 9 May 89 p 4

[Editorial: The Paombong Probe"]

[Text] It is well that AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff Gen. Renato de Villa has assured the nation that there will be no whitewash in the probe of the alleged Paombong massacre, wherein no less than elite troops are under suspicion.

Such is the level of doubt, however, regarding military capability to discipline its own that other government offices have slated their own inquiries into the incident. President Aquino no less has ordered an independent investigation by her office, though how and by whom we do not exactly know. The Senate, through its human rights committee, is slated to launch soon its own inquiry. And the Presidential Commission on Human Rights, whatever may be said about its capabilities, is going through the motions of investigating.

Yet, the number of inquiries is no assurance that the whole truth and nothing but the truth will be brought out. Indeed, too many probers, like too many cooks, could just as likely muddle the outcome.

But regardless of what the civilian government does, the military must do its utmost to make its own inquiry thorough, fair and conclusive. For what is at stake is not just the issue of justice in this case, but the very place of the military corps in the public's esteem.

There are enough cases of massacres and human rights violations on the record that cast doubt on military capability and will to resolve questions of this kind to satisfaction. Inquiries into the Mendiola and Lupao massacres, for example, have left more questions unanswered than answered. In consequence, there is a pervasive feeling among the public, and not just among the supporters of the Left, that human rights questions are viewed as an inconvenience by the AFP.

Ironically, this anxiety about military abuses has been rising at a time when the AFP is also generating wider public support for its peace and security program, especially with respect to fighting the communist insurgency. These reserves of growing public support will doubtless hang on the balance should the military prove less than able to produce a credible outcome in the Paombong probe.

To point this out is not to prejudge the culpability of the nation's soldiery involved in the incident. Rather, it is to emphasize that the AFP must answer convincingly the many questions that have arisen as details of the incident have been brought to light. There are questions relating to the fish farm workers who were killed. There are those relating to the Marines who did the killing. And there are those that have to do with possible error in military intelligence and tactics.

The Paombong incident must not be allowed to hang as an unanswered question in national life like the many other cases of violence in the recent past. It will be a relief if the AFP should find the answer for us. But if it does not, then the public must find relief in the other inquiries, and the military will be the loser.

Paper Views Military's Victory Claims
HK0805045589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 8 May 89 p 4

["Editorial": "Time for Military To Face Grim Reality"]

[Text] A primer published recently by the Office of the Press Secretary (copies were distributed widely to newspaper offices) crowed that, because of the "unselfish and vigilant efforts" of the Armed Forces and the defense department (of presidential hopeful Fidel V. Ramos), the government is winning the war on all fronts against the communist rebels, the secessionists in the South and the ultra-rightists in the military.

Last night, Gen. Renato de Villa, Armed Forces chief of staff, repeated this claim in President Aquino's radio program Magtanong Sa Pangulo [Ask the President], but zeroed in on alleged successes against the communist insurgents. In Tagalog, he said: "We're really winning the war. And people supporting the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and the government's (counterinsurgency) program are growing in number ... In Combat operations, we can plainly see our (AFP's) advantage over them (rebels). The morale of our troops in the field is high. And the NPA's [New People's Army] are on the run."

We really don't know how the claim in the primer—one of the farewell propaganda pieces of the outgoing Press Secretary—was received by the people, assuming there were enough of them who read it. But it may be safe to assume that it raised a lot of quizzical eyebrows, coming as it did on the heels of the daring early morning ambush-slaying in Quezon City last April 21 of Lt. Col. James Rowe of the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group.

As for De Villa's claims, it may be similarly safe to conclude that—coming as they do in the wake of the killing by six suspected communist hit men of two members of the Presidential Security Group in a crowded market in Paco last week—nobody took them seriously.

The sad fact, really, is that the grim reality that stares us in the face every day is far from what the government and the military want us to believe.

De Villa, for instance, claims that our soldiers have seized the initiative from the rebels and that as a result, communist casualties have multiplied while those of the military have become fewer. The stories published daily in the papers, many of them based on reports received at Camp Crame or Camp Aguinaldo, indicate otherwise. The only time, it seems, that the military wins skirmishes is when the "enemies" happen to be innocent bystanders, including hapless women and children, or unarmed fish farm caretakers such as those killed in that alleged encounter in Paombong, Bulacan.

As for De Villa's claim that our frontline troops have high morale, it's a wonder he could say that with a straight face in the wake of almost unceasing reports about so many human rights abuses by soldiers, or in extreme cases, apparently shell-shocked troopers going berserk.

We're glad, however, that De Villa did not parrot that nonsense that the communists have increased their activities in Metro Manila because they have already been rejected in the countryside. Whoever was behind this patently absurd argument must think we are a nation of ding-a-lings.

We're glad, too, that De Villa has finally acknowledged that some soldiers and militiamen have committed some cases of human rights violations, including the killing of Fr. Dionisio Malalay, a Catholic priest, in Zamboanga del Sur last April 6.

A few days ago, the military also virtually acknowledged that the victims in the Paombong massacre were innocent civilians indeed.

We see some hope in those admissions that a serious, long-overdue effort to rid the military of its criminally inclined members is coming. Admitting the existence of a problem, after all, is already half-solving it.

NPA Reportedly To Target CAFGU, SOT Members
HK0805044589 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 8 May 89 pp 1, 20

[Text] Military authorities revealed yesterday a plan by the rebel New People's Army (NPA) to execute members of the Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGU) and the Army's Special Operations Team (SOT) in Quezon and Bicol.

The plan was contained in documents seized by troops during raids on NPA lairs in Quezon this month.

Brig. Gen. Alejandro A. Galido, Southern Luzon Command (Solcom) chief, said in a report to Camp Aguinaldo that rebel leaders in Quezon and Bicol have directed their respective units "to shoot CAFGU and SOT members on sight."

A message sent to various newspapers and radio stations by the NPA Mt. Banahaw Command also indicated the same plan, warning that the continued presence of the CAFGU and SOT men in Southern Tagalog and Bicol would lead to more attacks against troops there.

The CAFGU is a militia organization augmenting the regular force of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] in the anti-insurgency drive of the government, while the SOT is a special unit of the Army engaged in intelligence and civic work.

Galido said the SOT and the CAFGU have succeeded during the last few months in freeing communist-influenced barangays in many parts of Quezon and Bicol.

He directed all military units to intensify patrols and increase their offensives against the NPA to paralyze the rebel movement in Southern Tagalog.

He said communist guerrillas are now leaving their mass bases, following a series of raids conducted by the military in Quezon.

"We received reports that during a clash between government forces and rebels, Ka [Comrade] Roger (Gregorio Rosal, spokesman of the NPA Melito Glor Command) was killed, while his wife was among those wounded," the Solcom chief said.

However, he said the military is still checking this report. Other reports by radio stations in Lucena City said Rosal is now recuperating from bullet wounds at a hospital in the province.

Galido said Ka Roger and his comrades figured in a clash last Friday with Army troopers at barangay Malaya, General Luna, in the Bondoc Peninsula.

Meanwhile, the AFP high command said yesterday that it is monitoring movements of rebels in the South, following threats by the NPA "to escalate violence in the area."

During the last few weeks, rebels burned five passenger buses and staged ambushes in various parts of Mindanao.

At least 20 soldiers were killed in firefights between government troops and communist rebels in the South, reports sent to Camp Aguinaldo from Mindanao said.

Columnist Writes on Impact of Aid Plan
HK0805125389 Manila THE MANILA STANDARD in English 8 May 89 p 11

[Column by Petronilo Bn. Daroy: "Reaping the Whirlwind"]

[Text] Soon the nation will be reaping the whirlwind coming from the impact of the conditionalities of the Philippine Assistance Program [PAP].

In the Senate, the new revelations about the requirements tied to the PAP, have been denounced. After the PAP Council briefing which informed legislators for the first time about the conditionalities attached to the PAP, Sen. John Osmena called the assistance program a "grand deception" on the Filipino people.

The PAP was going to be an independent aid program, not tied to the World Bank or any other assistance agency. Now it turns out that it is merged with existing assistance such as the loans from the World Bank. The PAP also proposes that the country deregulate private schools, increase user taxes on heavy-duty trucks bringing in supplies from the provinces, and adopt a policy of unregulated importation of coal.

The requirement for deregulating private schools, as a loan condition, is rather curious. Senator Osmena, among the first in the Senate to react to the conditionalities, said that deregulation of schools will certainly raise tuition fees, increased user tax will mean increase in the prices of basic goods, and unregulated importation of coal will adversely affect small coal businessmen.

The PAP had become the Aquino administration's rationale for its policy of subservience. On its account, both Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raul Manglapus and Mrs Aquino justified their acceptance of the terms of the revised agreement on the U.S. bases. The "prospective aid concessions" supposedly to be gained in PAP were Mrs Aquino's justification for her campaign for the acceptance of the revised agreements even before she had knowledge of its content.

Again, the PAP became the alibi for the uncritical acceptance of the IMF conditionalities on the debt problem. It was feared that raising questions concerning the debt issue may imperil the prospective benefits to come from the PAP.

Finally, it was also assumed, that early discussions on the bases, if they tend to reveal strong opposition, many negate all prospects for the assistance program, despite the insistence that the PAP was not going to be linked to the question of U.S. bases in the country.

It is thus clear, that Mrs Aquino herself is an accomplice in the campaign to deceive the nation concerning the real nature of the PAP. She should be judged, not as a victim of imperialist maneuvers, but as an active participant in the effort of foreign powers to perpetuate our status of dependency.

Postscript. As we go to press, it was reported that three of the conditionalities—namely, deregulation of private schools, added user tax on heavy trucks coming in with supplies from the provinces, and unregulated importation of coal, had been dropped from PAP as a result of the angry reactions from the Senate. This development simply highlights the deviousness behind the PAP. During the briefing given by businessman Roberto Villanueva, it was made to appear that there was no more time to make changes as the draft proposal was being hurried to be ready in time for Japanese Takeshita's arrival.

In other words, the Senate was being railroaded into accepting the PAP, hook, line, and sinker. That certain conditionalities were dropped merely shows that the Aquino administration's slavish acceptance of all impositions from foreign aid donors is unnecessary.

Thailand

U.S. Alleges Libyan Chemical Weapons Support
BK1105015489 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
10 May 89 pp 1, 17

[Text] Yesterday, a correspondent reported from the Foreign Ministry that last week, before U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle's visit to Thailand, the U.S. Ambassador to Thailand, Daniel O' Donohue, acting on behalf of the U.S. Government, submitted a letter through the Foreign Ministry's Political Department to the Thai Government. In the letter, the United States accused Thailand of having been in collusion with and having

supported Libya in the establishment of a chemical weapons plant on the grounds that Thailand allowed an estimated 1,000 Thai workers to work at the plant construction site. The U.S. letter also stated that in addition to supplying labor to carry out construction, Thailand had also sent equipment to Libya to support the production of chemical weapons.

A Foreign Ministry official disclosed that as a matter of fact, the U.S. Embassy had previously submitted a number of similar letters to the Thai Government, urging Thailand to withdraw Thai workers from the above-mentioned chemical weapons plant construction site because the United States planned to drop bombs on it. The United States wants to blow up the plant on the grounds that it would pose a serious danger for the United States and many other countries. However, the letter said that the United States would inform Thailand in advance of a specific date and time if it bombed the chemical plant so that Thai workers could be evacuated in time.

The correspondent went on to say that Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan had already been informed of the letter and the decision on what Thailand should do next would depend on government policy. It would be very difficult for the government to make a decision in this matter because Libya has reportedly expressed its stand that if Thailand wants to withdraw its workers from the plant, it would have to take back all Thai workers in Libya—totaling about 25,000—also.

Libya Threatens To Expel Workers
BK1105012589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 May 89 p 1

[Text] Libya has threatened to expel all 75,000 Thai workers if the Thai government tries to evacuate some 300 Thais working in an alleged chemical weapons factory south of the country's capital, Tripoli, a high-ranking government source said yesterday.

Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani told THE NATION that Prime minister Chatchai Chunhawan was very concerned about the 300 Thais at the chemical complex which faces possible US bombing.

The sources said the US government has repeatedly asked Thailand to evacuate the 300 Thai workers from the suspected chemical weapons complex at Al Rabitah, about 80 kms south of the Libyan capital. The United States has threatened to bomb the area but has promised it would inform Thailand before launching an attack.

The sources said Libya informed the Thai ambassador in Rome, Nitsai Wetchachiwa, recently that any attempt to evacuate the 300 Thai workers from what Tripoli claims to be a pharmaceutical plant would prompt Libya to retaliate by expelling all Thai workers in the country.

According to Libya the number of Thais working in the country is 75,000. The Thai Labour Department said last December the number was 25,000, though the sources now confirm the higher Libyan figure. Most of the workers were brought to the country by job agencies and not through the Labour Department.

Meanwhile, Lt Gen Charan Kunlawanit, an aide to Foreign Minister Sitthi, told THE NATION that the Foreign Ministry had warned the prime minister that the government should be as flexible as possible in dealing with the issue to guarantee the safety of all Thai workers and at the same time maintain its stand of not supporting violence and international terrorism.

But the sources doubted how flexible Thailand could be now that the issue has gained increased publicity.

It is estimated that Thais working in Libya send home about Bt [baht] 10 billion yearly.

It is also feared that the annual Bt100 billion worth of Thai exports to the Middle East might be affected if Bangkok takes steps to break the impasse.

Charan said the Foreign Ministry was counting on the guarantee from the US administration that it would inform Thailand and give sufficient time to evacuate Thai workers from the factory before any attack.

Suwit Yotmani said the prime minister will discuss the problem with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, National Security Council chief Suwit Sutthanukun and Interior Ministry soon.

Foreign Ministry Declines Comment

BK1105081589 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
11 May 89 pp 1, 16

[Text] Reporting on progress in the issue concerning the U.S. Government's letter sent through the Thai Foreign Ministry to the Thai Government accusing Thailand of having supported Libya in the establishment of a chemical weapons plant at Al Rabitah by allowing a number of Thai workers to work at the plant construction site, and urging Thailand to withdraw all Thai workers from the site, our correspondent points out that high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry have declined to comment on this development saying that it is too delicate a matter, the ministry is unable to deal with the issue itself, and a decision can only be made by the Thai Government.

However, the Foreign Ministry regards this issue as an important matter because the total number of Thai workers working in Libya is not some 25,000, as previously reported, but as many as 75,000 according to figures released by the Office of the Libyan People's Representatives. This has prompted Director General of International Organizations Department Kasit Phirom

to send out letters inviting officials from various government agencies concerned, namely the Foreign Ministry, the Labor Department, and the National Security Council, to attend a meeting at the International Organizations Department at 1400 on 15 May. The meeting will focus on the issue of whether Thailand should withdraw Thai workers from the Libyan chemical weapons plant, what impact such a withdrawal would have, and whether a plan should be worked out for the evacuation of Thai workers. The meeting is aimed only at gathering information and mapping out tentative guidelines in resolving the problem. The information will be presented to officials at higher levels for a decision.

A high-ranking official of the Foreign Ministry disclosed that most of the Thai workers working at the construction site have already been moved out and only some 300 still remain to work in the production section of the plant. These remaining workers are the ones which United States is pressuring Thailand to pull out. Earlier, the United States was successful in pressuring West Germany to withdraw German chemists from the plant.

At approximately 1300 Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters at the National Assembly that he has not yet received a report on plans to protest to the United States over the matter of the Libyan chemicals weapons plant.

Yesterday afternoon our reporter called the International Organizations Department, seeking an interview with the department director general about the 15 May meeting. However, the director general refused to answer the phone. He told his secretary to inform our reporter that there was not going to be such a meeting and that he did not want to comment on the issue for fear that it may create further confusion.

Spokesman Comments on U.S. Congressmen's Letter
BK1105004589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
11 May 89 p 4

[Text] The 94 American congressmen who asked the Thai Government to improve human rights in Khmer Rouge-controlled camps may have outdated or incorrect information, the spokesman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said yesterday.

Dr Surin Phitsuwan said the committee discussed the matter yesterday and concluded that the congressmen, judging from their letter, were satisfied with Thailand's measures on refugee affairs.

However, the congressmen might not have clear information on the Khmer Rouge, he said.

Thailand attaches importance to human rights and protects everyone on Thai soil regardless of nationality.

Moreover, Thailand's refugee policy has been widely praised, he said.

The Nakhon Si Thammarat MP said the refugee problem was a result of conflicts in Indochina, and Thailand did not start or escalate the conflicts.

"We are glad the US congressmen were interested in this matter, but they may have incorrect information. In fact, the Thai Government allows international organisations to inspect all refugee camps."

Dr Surin said the concern expressed by the congressmen was good since it gave a chance for the people's representatives of the two countries to exchange opinions.

However, the correct way of solving the human rights problem alleged by the US congressmen is to tackle its root cause—the conflicts in Indochina, particularly Kampuchea, he said.

Thailand has put much effort into solving the problem and hopes to get a helping hand from friendly countries.

"The 94 congressmen should help push for third countries to accept more refugees, especially countries that think they have sufficient means to protect human rights," said Dr Surin.

He added that figures show a reduced refugee intake by third countries.

"Therefore, the 94 congressmen should think of how to push for more refugee intake," he noted.

Solidarity MP Saman Chomputhep, deputy spokesman of the committee, said he would submit an urgent motion for the Government to reply to the congressmen's concerns.

He accused an unnamed Cabinet minister of serving the interests of other countries on the refugee problem.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila denied an MP's allegation that the Government had been dragging its feet on the refugee problem.

He said Thailand has tried to solve the problem and frequently held meetings on the issue, but could not solve it easily since it concerns many countries.

He said no country wants the refugee problem to remain unsolved—be it Thailand, an ASEAN member or China.

"The amount of aid for refugees is too small to make up for the damage done to our country, especially to people living along the border," the minister said.

He said the accusations by the US congressmen would not affect Thai-US relations.

"The National Security Council has explained the matter to the public and I have instructed Witthaya Wetchachiwa, our ambassador to Washington, to reply to the congressmen," ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said.

Khmer Rouge Reportedly Move Refugees
BK1105003089 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
11 May 89 p 1

[Text] The Khmer Rouge have moved thousands of Kampuchean refugees into battle zones rather than allow Thailand to relocate them away from fighting on the border, Thai and Western officials said yesterday.

"Three to four thousand people have disappeared. The DK (Khmer Rouge) are taking people away to prevent relocation," one Western official said.

Western aid officials said Thai authorities began early in May trying to merge about 15,000 refugees living in several Khmer Rouge-run camps in southeastern Thailand into a single camp called Site K aided by the United Nations.

Since then, according to authoritative Thai and Western officials, the radical pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge have taken up to 4,000 civilians east from Tha Leuan camp in Trat province to embattled border areas.

The guerrillas allowed only a handful of civilians, most of them young or incapable of hard work, to go to Site K, the source said.

Thai officials said they had planned to combine about 10,000 refugees from Tha Leuan and Bo Rai camps with about 5,000 from several clandestine Khmer Rouge camps.

Since 1985 the Khmer Rouge has resisted several Thai and UN attempts to separate civilians from guerrillas and last week 94 US congressmen petitioned the Thai Government to prevent Khmer Rouge abuses of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand.

National Security Council Deputy chief Khachatphai Burutphat on Tuesday [9 May] denied any violations had occurred in Thailand.

Western governments have accused the Khmer Rouge of genocide during its 1975-79 reign and international rights groups have repeatedly accused the guerrillas of continuing to mistreat civilians since.

The Khmer Rouge have virtually no mechanised transport into Kampuchea and depend on civilians as porters of weapons and supplies that China sends to them.

"The Khmer Rouge don't want to lose control of their civilians. They are a vital military asset," said one diplomat.

According to Thai military officers there has been almost continuous heavy fighting since mid-April along the southern Thai-Kampuchean border where the refugees were believed to have been taken.

In Singapore, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has been quoted as saying an interim government including the three-party guerrilla coalition and the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh administration is necessary to ensure fair elections in Kampuchea.

"If there is no such interim administration and the PRK (regime in Phnom Penh) remains in force, the elections cannot be fair," Sitthi said in the text of an interview released yesterday.

"Leaving anyone in the jungle is dangerous. It is better to have them in the government than out," he said.

"Of course, certain personalities in Khmer Rouge are undesirable to all factions. They can be exiled somewhere."

U.S. Senate Considers Cambodia Aid Cutoff
BK1105003889 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
11 May 89 pp 1, 3

[By Phonphimon Kachanalak in Washington]

[Text] The US Senate Foreign Relations Committee will today consider a proposed amendment that would prohibit the US Government from providing "assistance of any kind" to the non-communist resistance and the Khmer Rouge.

The amendment will also ban any assistance "that will have an effect of promoting or abetting any future Cambodia political arrangement which includes the Khmer Rouge or their leaders."

The proposal, submitted by the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Clairborne Pell (Democrat, Rhode Island), represents powerful opposition to the US Government's consideration to provide lethal aid to the non-communist resistance.

The move also runs against efforts led by Representative Stephen Solarz (Democrat, New York), Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House of Representatives, who favours such assistance.

The Pell amendment also contains strong language against China and Thailand which are currently assisting the Khmer Rouge.

Senator Pell proposed an amendment to the Department of State Authorisation Bill. The amendment states that "no assistance of any kind shall be provided, directly or

indirectly, to any Cambodian military or political group, party or faction which is in alliance, coalition or association with the Khmer Rouge."

The Pell amendment also states that no assistance be given "where such assistance will have an effect in promoting or abetting any future Cambodian political arrangement which includes the Khmer Rouge or their leaders."

It says continued assistance to the Khmer Rouge by China and Thailand, "could harm significantly" their relations with the United States.

"The Congress finds that assistance to the Khmer Rouge by the People's Republic of China and facilitated by the Government of Thailand, contributes significantly to the viability of the Khmer Rouge as a political and military force in Cambodia," the amendment says.

The House of Representatives version of the State Department Authorisation Bill does not contain any provision parallel to Pell's amendment.

Therefore, even if the Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopts the amendment, it can become law only when the House also agrees to accept it or an amended version of it.

The differences between the House and the Senate versions will have to be weeded out before the authorisation bill becomes law.

By attaching his amendment to the bill, Senator Pell knows that it has a better chance of being adopted.

The legislation has to be passed before the administration through the State Department can proceed with any foreign assistance programmes as appropriated in the 1990 budget.

Representative Solarz has already initiated a move to have the language of the Pell amendment changed to give the US administration more flexibility in dealing with the Kampuchean problem and to allow the administration to give lethal aid to the non-communist factions.

"The amendment could not come at a worse time," an ASEAN diplomat told the BANGKOK POST.

The ASEAN Washington Committee (AWC) which comprises the six ASEAN ambassadors met on Monday to draft a joint letter opposing the amendment to Senator Pell and other members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The letter argues that the amendment is "untimely" since resistance leader Prince Sihanouk is now negotiating with Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen on the formula of the settlement.

To suddenly cease all assistance to the non-communist resistance would compromise the Prince's bargaining position (namely withdrawal of his faction from the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea), the ambassadors' letter said.

The move also decreases the prince's chances of gaining any significant concession from the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea], the letter said, adding that cessation of assistance would undermine US policy to have an active part in the Kampuchean peace process.

Representative Solarz described the move as "a very serious mistake and ..counter productive."

In a speech at the Asia Society, Mr Solarz said the US lacks a clear policy on Kampuchea.

"Basically, we need a political strategy and I don't think so far we've had...a coherent policy on the part of the administration," he said.

Besides arms aid for the non-communist resistance, he advocated a special US emissary for Kampuchea—like the ones in Afghanistan, the Middle East, and on occasion Central America—to maximise the potential political and diplomatic impact.

Asked what are the chances of his compromise language being adopted during the Senate Foreign Relations Committee meeting, Representative Solarz said a lot would depend on how much the Bush Administration weighs in.

"The vice president (Dan Quayle) has just returned from his trip to Asia. I hope he would speak with some credibility (on arming the noncommunist resistance).

"This is not the question that people who are reasonable would disagree with. Just look at the terrible message that the US would be sending out (if the amendment became law).

It is like saying to Hun Sen that he no longer had to pay attention to Sihanouk because we (the US) have written these people off. It would diminish the prospect of a political settlement," he said.

The substitute language that Solarz proposed is now being considered and worked out by staffers of Senator Pell and Senator Jesse Helms (Republican, North Carolina) for what might be a compromise version adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations committee tonight.

Senator Helms has asked his staff to compile a background of the leadership of the Phnom Penh regime to offer to the meeting.

The information is intended to expose the fact that certain members of the regime, which has changed its name to State of Cambodia, are none other than former Khmer Rouge.

Prince Sihanouk is sending Senator Pell a letter voicing his concern and opposition to the amendment.

Sihanouk Receives Warm Welcome at Site B Camp
BK1005005189 Bangkok THE NATION in English
10 May 89 p 4

[By Tom Nagorski]

[Text] Site B Refugee Camp, Surin—Tens of thousands of Cambodians gathered on a dusty field inside this camp for displaced persons yesterday to greet Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

In the latest version of what has become an annual homage-paying extravaganza, crowds swelled inside fenced-in areas as the prince arrived and made a long walking tour of the camp's centre.

Site B, located eight kilometres from the Thai-Cambodian border in Surin province, is the only camp for displaced Cambodians controlled by the Sihanoukist element of the three-faction Cambodian resistance.

The other factions are the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and the Khmer Rouge.

Site B is home to some 60,000 of the more than 300,000 Cambodians living along the border.

"This year we will go to Cambodia!" Sihanouk told the crowds after recapping recent diplomatic efforts aimed at reaching a settlement of the ten-year-old Cambodian war.

"I am happy to see again my beloved children—the Sihanoukists—and I thank them for their very enthusiastic, very affectionate and moving welcome."

The welcome ceremony here doubled as a grand-scale photo and political opportunity for the prince, who was mobbed by camp residents at every step of his tour.

Cambodians prostrated themselves before Sihanouk and some broke through fences as they lunged for a chance to touch him, or shake his hand. The people chanted "Long Live Sihanouk", under banners that derided Pol Pot and Vietnam and called the prince "the symbol of Cambodia."

In one open square of the field, the guest of honour was nearly dragged down by a swarm of children. Sihanouk's son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, worked with security officials and complained that his father's arms had been scratched by the crowds.

But for Sihanouk, whose claim to power rests on a claim to the hearts of a majority of Cambodians, the morning provided a well-choreographed outpouring of support. It also brought reminders for a time when Sihanouk ruled Cambodia, as a monarch and then chief of staff [as published], from 1941 until 1970.

Camp residents waved thousands of red, white and blue flags of royal Cambodia. Sihanouk and his wife, Princess Monique, watched dances and military processions from a raised pavilion.

When the old flag went up a flagpole facing the prince, children sang the pre-1970 national anthem of Cambodia.

In an hour-long, highly political speech, Sihanouk gave the crowds his version of a restructured Cambodia as "not a monarchy, not a republic, neither communist nor anti-communist, but a state whose statutes and regime offer to Cambodians of both sexes, of all political and ideological persuasion... 'place in the sun'."

He said he welcomed concessions won recently from the current leadership in Phnom Penh, but spoke in sarcastic tones of the Phnom Penh regime and its prime minister, Hun Sen.

Sihanouk also referred to the recent shift that has seen the prince distance himself from the Khmer Rouge and move closer to the positions of Hun Sen.

"(I) have obtained some concessions from Mr Hun Sen and his party of Democratic Kampuchea (the Khmer Rouge)... have never consented to in order to achieve national reconciliation and unity," the prince said. [sentence as published]

"In this regard, I cannot but congratulate and thank Mr Hun Sen and his party even if these congratulations and thanks displease... the partners in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea."

The speech, made in Khmer, was given to a crowd made up largely of people who were either young children, or not yet born, when Sihanouk's last administration was toppled, and the US-backed Lon Nol, communist Khmer Rouge, and Vietnam-supported Heng Samrin regimes took successive control of Cambodia.

Sihanouk said he was confident that a settlement would soon allow safe repatriations for the Cambodians here and make these yearly ceremonies a thing of the past.

"But don't sell your belongings, your houses, or your chickens yet," the prince warned with a smile, "wait until everything is all right."

Sihanouk also told the crowds they would be returned to Cambodia only under the auspices of a voluntary repatriation programme that followed any end to the Cambodian fighting.

He said he would urge the Thai and international communities to accept any Site B residents not satisfied with the terms of a repatriation agreement.

Assessing Phnom Penh Constitution

BK1005005989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
10 May 89 p 5

[Text] Site B, Surin—Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk yesterday told his people that he was assessing Phnom Penh's constitution in order to bring liberal, multi-party democracy to the "new Cambodian State."

Addressing supporters at this 60,000-strong camp, the prince said he was "currently assessing" certain articles of the constitution, a copy of which was submitted to him by Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen following talks in Jakarta on May 2.

"The assessment should not be interpreted as being a recognition 'de facto' and even less 'de jure' of the Phnom Penh regime," he stressed.

It should be seen "simply as an indispensable work of building a new constitutional basis which will place our Cambodian nation in a new way, that of a non-communist Cambodia, the way of a liberal and multi-party Cambodian democracy," he added.

The prince said he met Mr Hun Sen in Jakarta because the latter had made "very important concessions" in recent months and weeks.

The meeting did not signify recognition of the regime installed by Vietnam in January 1979, he stressed. But it was necessary to be "realistic" and "practical" if the 10-year conflict is to be solved, he said.

It was in the framework of such 'realpolitik' that he decided to "search for a new constitutional basis with Hun Sen" despite criticism and reservations from his partners in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and the National Cambodian Resistance (NCR), he pointed out.

The aim, he said, was to bring about a "new Cambodian State" that was neither a monarchy, nor a republic, communist or non-communist.

It would be, he went on, a state which offers a "place in the sun, on an equal footing" to all Cambodians, regardless of sex, political and ideological persuasions, or religious beliefs. "But all (are) attached to the concept of an authentic liberal and multiparty democracy," he said.

At the Jakarta talks, Prince Sihanouk called for "further amendments" to the Phnom Penh Government's constitution after the Vietnamese-backed leadership announced a number of changes on April 30.

They included a change in name and national flag plus the proclamation of Buddhism as the State religion, abolition of capital punishment and a liberalisation of the economy.

The prince's main demand was for a multi-party system to be instituted in place of the article that says the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea is the "leading force."

During the address here, the prince also spelled out his conditions, so far rejected by Mr Hun Sen, for returning to Kampuchea as Head of State following an internationally-verified withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

The price called for the "transformation of the current government of Mr Hun Sen into a quadripartite government" that would bring together the Phnom Penh leadership, the Sihanoukists, the Khmer Rouge and the group loyal to Son Sann.

He also demanded the establishment of a quadripartite "National Army of Cambodia" and a "step by step transformation" of the current administration of Mr Hun Sen into a quadripartite administration.

The prince noted that Mr Hun Sen had rejected the conditions, notably that concerning the inclusion of the Khmer Rouge in the National Army of Cambodia.

He said "serious obstacles" remain but voiced hope that "great advances" would be made in July--when the two are to meet again in Paris--and August, when an international conference on Kampuchea is expected to take place in the French capital.

The conference is to form an International Control Mechanism (ICM) to control and verify the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces, pledged for the end of September.

Prince Sihanouk said the ICM should also control and supervise elections.

Sitthi Urges Support for Cambodian Resistance
BK1105043089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0419 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] Singapore, May 10 (AFP)—Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetasila has urged continued support for the Cambodian resistance, saying an end to aid would play into the hands of Hanoi and Phnom Penh.

In an interview in the May 12 issue of the bi-monthly VIETNAM COMMENTARY, published by the Singapore-based Information and Resource Center, Mr Sitthi said Vietnam's goal was to get resistance backers such as China to halt military aid.

China is the main backer of the Marxist Khmer Rouge which makes up the resistance coalition's military muscle.

"Cessation of support for the resistance while the Vietnamese withdrawal is still in question would only benefit Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime (in Phnom Penh)," Mr Sitthi said.

The Vietnamese strategy, he said, was aimed at enabling the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government to remain in power.

Mr Sitthi said the priority should be to set up an interim body which would include Phnom Penh and the three resistance factions—followers of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, those loyal to former Premier Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge.

"Call it anything—quadrupartite coalition government, national government.... We believe that before elections the four Cambodian parties must participate in an interim administration," he said.

Acknowledging that some leaders of the Khmer Rouge, which is blamed for killing hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during their near four-year rule, were "unacceptable," Mr Sitthi said, "they can be exiled somewhere."

"A quadripartite government is the best solution," he stressed. "Leaving anyone in the jungle is dangerous. It is better to have them in the government than out."

Mr Sitthi said Vietnam had a "concealed condition" for pulling its troops out of Cambodia, and would send them back in at Phnom Penh's request if the Khmer Rouge returned to power.

Vietnam, he added, should not leave experts or weapons behind after its troop withdrawal.

Hanoi has said it will withdraw its troops from Cambodia by the end of September. Vietnam invaded the country in late 1978 to oust the Khmer Rouge and install a client government.

He mentioned reports from Thai forces at the Cambodian border of "some Vietnamese soldiers disguised in PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] (Phnom Penh) uniforms," as well as Chinese reports that there were some 30,000-40,000 Vietnamese troops disguised as Phnom Penh government soldiers and civilians.

On Cambodian reconstruction, Mr Sitthi said Thailand "will not be able to play a larger role because we do not have big sums of money to commit like the Japanese."

He added that "at this stage, I do not envisage Thailand playing a dominant role in Cambodia's economic development although foreign investors and traders will have to come to Bangkok to get to Cambodia. We will have a kind of staging role."

Vietnamese First Vice Foreign Minister Dinh No Liem and Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen ended Wednesday [10 May] a second round of talks in Beijing on the 10-year-old conflict without making any new progress, the official Chinese press said.

11 May 1989

The talks came five-days before the Sino-Soviet summit in Beijing between Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, which is expected to focus on Cambodia. Moscow is Vietnam's most powerful ally.

Governor Warns 'Reds' Active in North

BK1005013189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
10 May 89 p 2

[Text] Mae Hong Son—Communist insurgents are active in three northern districts, Mae Hong Son Governor Pramuan Rochanaseri said yesterday.

Mr Pramuan gave details of communist activities to Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan and National Security Council Secretary-General Suwit Sutthanakun.

The governor said the Communists have been seen operating with the Communist Party of Burma in Mae Sariang, Mae La Noi and Khun Yuam districts since the beginning of this year.

They are divided into three groups of about 15 to 20 people in order to secretly gather information on the movements of government officials and to incite local villagers, he said.

Before the royal decree closing forests was put into effect, the insurgents cooperated with local criminal rackets to extract protection fees from logging companies and illegal traffickers in this border area, the governor said.

The Communists are armed but there have been no clashes between the insurgents and local residents, he said.

Burmese-Karen Fighting Spills Over Border

BK1005040189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
10 May 89 p 9

[Text] Tak—Burmese soldiers launched an attack against a Karen National Union (KNU) camp opposite Mae Ramat District yesterday afternoon, prompting about 100 Thai villagers to flee to the district town.

About 500 Burmese soldiers of the 33rd, 44th and 66th Divisions started pounding Sikaya Camp and the black market town of Ye Gyaw at 2:30 pm with 120mm and 81mm mortar rounds. The rebel camp is situated about 6 km from the Moei River, opposite Ban Lai Huai of Mae Ramat District.

The rebels retaliated with 81mm and 60mm mortar shells.

A Border Patrol Police [BPP] source said one Karen soldier was wounded in yesterday's action while casualties on the Burmese side were not known.

About 100 Thai villagers fled Ban Lai Huai to the district town and were taking shelter at Don Kaew Temple.

Meanwhile, about 500 Karen women, children and elderly people fled across the border to Ban Wang Pha, south of Ban Lai Huai.

Earlier on Monday, about 250 Karen non-combatants crossed the border to Ban Lai Huai to escape the fighting as the Burmese troops were poised to capture the Karen camp and the black market town.

BPP, provincial police and defence volunteers have been on alert along the border since Monday.

About 60 Burmese troops yesterday intruded into Thai territory at Ban Lai Huai but returned after being warned by the BPP.

A BPP reinforcement unit was despatched to the area yesterday to keep intruders out.

Vietnam

Second Round of Talks With China Held

BK1005152089 Hanoi VNA in English 1507
GMT 10

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10—The second round of talks on the normalization of relations between Vietnam and China and on the Cambodian issue were held at the vice ministerial level in Beijing on May 8-10.

During the talks, the two sides tabled their own proposals, and each side considered the other's views and took note of each other's proposals on normalization of relations between the two countries. Through the exchange of views, the two sides have reached basic agreement on several points regarding the international aspect of the Cambodian issue, such as troop withdrawal, cessation of military aid, international control, respect for the independence, peace, neutrality, and nonalignment of Cambodia, and early convening of an international conference.

Differences remain on the question of the Pol Pot genocide and the settlement of the internal aspect of the Cambodian issue. The Vietnamese side insisted on the prevention of the return to power of the Pol Pot genocidal regime and the settlement of the internal affairs of Cambodia by the Cambodian parties themselves without outside interference. Vietnam and China support and encourage Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk and the other Cambodian parties to continue their negotiations, and commit themselves to respect the agreements reached between the Cambodian parties, and respect the results of the general election.

The two sides pledged not to encourage nor support any faction to provoke a civil war. The Chinese side repeated its old position and urged Vietnam to agree on the arrangements for a transitional government in Cambodia during the time from Vietnam's withdrawal to the general election as well as for a solution to the question of the armies of the

Cambodian factions. The two sides' viewpoints still differ on this issue. However, they considered that this round of talks has been useful and has increased the understanding of each other's position. The Vietnamese side proposed that the third round be organized at an appropriate date. The Chinese side said that the two sides should resume their talks when necessary.

On the afternoon of May 10 Vice Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem was received by Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Dinh Nho Liem and his party are scheduled to leave Beijing on May 11 for a visit to Guang Zhou and Shenzhen. They are accompanied by a vice director of the Asian Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Repatriation of 70 From Hong Kong Planned
BK1005033689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] The Ministry of Information held a news conference in Hanoi yesterday afternoon to discuss the refugee issue and the repatriation of those Vietnamese leaving the country illegally.

Attending were representatives of the party Central Committee's Ideological and Cultural Department, the Ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Labor, and War Invalids and Social Welfare, and a large number of press correspondents at the central level and in Hanoi.

Deputy Minister of Information Le Thanh Cong said: Out of the humanitarian policy of our party and state, in the coming days we will welcome back from Hong Kong 70 or more people who have left the country illegally. This is the second repatriation following an earlier one in March when we received 75 people also returning from Hong Kong on a voluntary basis and with the approval of our state.

The comrade head of the Immigration and Entry and Exit Department of the Ministry of Interior gave details on the preparations for receiving these people by various ministries and sectors concerned. The comrade elaborated on various policies of our party and state which have been concretely reflected through various documents governing stipulations on Vietnamese leaving or entering the country for personal business. These documents include Resolution No 121 of the Council of Ministers on the policy toward Vietnamese nationals applying for settlement abroad, a joint circular of the Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs on Vietnamese nationals wishing to leave the country for family reunion or for humanitarian reasons, a temporary regulation allowing foreigners to enter Vietnam as tourists and overseas Vietnamese to return on sightseeing or family visiting trips. Together with a series of other measures, these documents reflect the generous policy of our party

and state respecting the freedom of citizens and show the strictness of the law against those who deliberately violate the above stipulations.

The comrade deputy head of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave a brief report on our recent talks with some ASEAN countries over the refugee issue and over the need to create conditions for these refugees to return to their country. During the talks, our delegations expressed the consistent policy of our party and state to readily receive those leaving the country illegally should they volunteer to return. Meanwhile, SRV law enforcement organs will take severe actions against organizers of illegal emigration.

Nguyen Thi Binh Cites 'Economic Challenge'
PM1105070089 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 3 May 89 p 15

[Interview with Nguyen Thi Binh, chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, by Michel Muller in Paris—date not given]

[Text] "We do not really understand why the French Government has supplied arms to Sihanouk's forces! Is it to strengthen Prince Sihanouk's faction against the Cambodian Government? If that is the case, they have miscalculated: The arms will fall into the hands of the Khmer Rouge—Pol Pot's men." During her visit to Paris last week, Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly foreign relations committee, expressed her surprise, despite a late denial from the Quai d'Orsay, at reports that Paris recently supplied arms to Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the armed opposition to the legal government of Cambodia.

The woman who headed the National Liberation Front delegation at the Paris negotiations to end the U.S. occupation of her country, stressed that Vietnam's objective is "national independence and socialism." To achieve that, Vietnam needs a suitable environment. "We want peace, stability, and cooperation to be built in our region," she explained.

In this connection, Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh said, "The ASEAN countries also stand to gain from peace. We have met twice in Jakarta (at informal meetings also attended by Laos and the four sides to the Cambodian conflict) with positive results, not only for Cambodia but for our whole region."

What about relations with China? "We are trying to normalize our relations with that country," the Vietnamese leadership member said. "The process has not yet been completed, but we are on the right track. The populations on both sides of the border want mutually profitable trade. A new phenomenon is already appearing: On Hanoi's markets we are beginning to find products from China, and also from Thailand," Mrs Nguyen

Thi Binh added, recalling that Thai Prime Minister Chatchai recently stated that he wanted to see the Indochinese countries "turned from a battlefield into a sphere of trade."

"It is up to us to take up the economic challenge," Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh said, "the essential thing is to have a strategy. For the past 2 years, our internal policy has been concentrated on economic recovery, on exploiting our potential, and on mobilizing all our material and human forces. We lack capital and technology; to remedy that, we are implementing an open-door policy toward the outside world and reforms. The development of democracy is beginning to give its first results. The National Assembly and elected regional and local bodies have an essential task: to enable the people to play their role in a collective way. Some articles of the Constitution will be revised, local elections will be held before the end of this year. Another question under discussion is real power sharing between the party, the executive, and the legislature. The population is already closely following this initial progress. Although we still have many difficulties to overcome, there is no doubt that we are on the right track."

"The French people have always supported us throughout our struggle for national independence and social progress. We hope," Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh concluded, "that this solidarity will be further developed to support us in our new struggle to give the Vietnamese people a better and decent life. France can contribute to a political solution to the Cambodian problem. That would be a decisive factor in creating a peace zone. It is in France's and Vietnam's mutual interest to develop their economic and scientific cooperation. French cultural influence in Asia stands to gain from that."

Thai House Scientific Delegation Arrives
*BK1005154089 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT
10 May 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10—A delegation of the Committee for Science, Technology and Energy of the House of Representatives of the Thai National Assembly led by Sano Phungchiam, first deputy chairman of the committee, arrived here today for a visit at the invitation of the Vietnam Institute of Science.

Upon its arrival, the delegation called at the host institute where it was received by Prof Nguyen Van Hieu, director of the institute.

Speaking on this occasion, Nguyen Van Hieu and Sano Phungchiam expressed the desire of scientists in both countries to have more chance for exchange of experience and cooperation in scientific research.

Ha Bac Streamlines Party, State Organizations
*BK1005093589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 9 May 89*

[Text] Ha Bac Province has made intensive efforts to streamline the structure of party, administrative, and mass organizations along the line of reducing intermediary links and eliminating duplication of functions and tasks. After reorganization, the number of party units at the provincial level has decreased from 13 to 8. By clearly defining their functions and tasks and merging components having the same functions, mass organizations have reduced their staff by more than 14 percent.

The organizational readjustment in Ha Bac has resulted in the reduction in force of nearly 1,000 personnel who need job placement and assistance according to set policies. Units and organs subjected to this reduction have introduced new services and opened facilities to produce new items of goods, thus creating conditions for almost 400 personnel who were reduced to find employment and stabilize their livelihood.

Do Muoi Visits Factories in Bac Thai, Vinh Phu
*BK0705154589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 4 May 89*

[Text] During his recent visit to Thai Nguyen City to chair meetings of directors of state-run enterprises of Bac Thai and Vinh Phu Provinces to firmly grasp the production and business situation in this year's first quarter, Comrade Do Muoi, member of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, called on provincial leaders and worked with grass-roots units of Bac Thai Province. Comrades Nong Duc Manh and Dang Quoc Tien, respectively secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the people's committee, reported to Chairman Do Muoi on the socioeconomic situation after 2 years of implementing the Sixth CPV Congress resolution, the situation of the province since early this year, and orientations and tasks of the province in the days ahead.

At the Thai Nguyen cast iron and steel complex, Chairman Do Muoi visited the equipment assembling site for producing iron, a Vietnam-India cooperation project to produce primary material for producing high quality ferrous metal using the electric furnace and bypassing the use of blast furnace and coke. The chairman highly appraised Vietnamese cooperation with India in bringing this industry into Vietnam, thereby creating a new prospect for the steel industry in the days ahead.

Visiting the Tuc Tranh cooperative in Phu Luong District, an outstanding production unit of Bac Thai Province which was awarded a Labor Hero title in 1985 by the state, the chairman listened to a report by Comrade

Trinh Ngoc Uyen, head of the cooperative and secretary of its party committee, on the situation of management, production, and business of the cooperative and the people's daily life.

At the Cong River's diesel engineering factory, a big factory built with Soviet assistance specializing in the production of 50-CV [cheval-vapeur—horsepower] engine for tractors, Chairman Do Muoi heard reports on the situation of the factory made by its leading cadres and head of the Soviet specialist group. The chairman afterward visited various workshops and studied the real situation of the workers' production and daily life.

The chairman expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet party, government, and people for their great assistance to the Vietnamese people's cause for national defense and construction in general, and for helping Vietnam build the Cong River's diesel engineering factory in particular. The chairman urged leading cadres of the factory and the Ministry of Engineering and Metals to put into full play the assistance provided by Soviet specialists to quickly complete the assembling of equipment. The factory should surge forward to renovate its management mechanism for self-supporting in capital, finance, and production, thereby expanding its market and consistently improving its product quality for more orders from home and abroad. The factory should gradually move forward to producing tractors for agriculture and spare parts for the 50-CV engine which it has to import worth tens of million of rubles annually. It should strive to produce engines for fishing boats to contribute to triumphantly implementing the three major economic programs.

Tours Nghe Tinh Province

*BK0905043489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 8 May 89*

[Text] Earlier this month, Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a working visit to Nghe Tinh Province.

Chairman Do Muoi heard Comrades Nguyen Ba, secretary of the provincial party committee; and Nguyen Van San, chairman of the provincial people's committee, report on the socioeconomic situation in the province as well as efforts to carry out its first quarter plan.

Chairman Do Muoi visited Cua Lo port and various factories such as the leather shoe export enterprise, the Thong Nhut furniture factory in Vinh, the Hoang Thi Loan knitwear factory, and the Vinh textile factory in order to study various aspects of production, sales, and circulation of supplies and goods and to seek to understand those positive factors as well as difficulties affecting production and the sale of products.

Chairman Do Muoi attended an all-province cadre conference and had cordial talks with the participants. He warmly hailed the party organization and people of Nghe

Tinh for having overcome numerous difficulties and natural calamities—including floods and typhoons—in achieving some progress in various areas such as renovating their production and investment structures directed at the three economic programs, renovating the management mechanism, rearranging the apparatus at the grass-roots and district levels and in a number of sectors, and streamlining personnel staffing. This has helped effect a change in the economy in the direction of socialist business and prevent unexpected changes in the people's lives, and created the premises and new factors for socioeconomic development in the province.

Meets Workers in Binh Tri Thien

*BK1005082189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 9 May 89*

[Text] Comrade Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently paid a working visit to Binh Tri Thien Province.

Comrade Vu Thang, secretary of the provincial party committee; and Nguyen Van Luong, chairman of the provincial people's committee, briefed the comrade on the socioeconomic situation of the province in the past and on its orientations and tasks for the time to come. Afterward, Chairman Do Muoi visited a number of economic, industrial, and agricultural units and establishments in the province such as Thuan An port, the Hue textile plant, and the Phu Xuan weaving plant.

During his stay in Binh Tri Thien, Chairman Do Muoi spent a great deal of time hearing the comrade director of the provincial water conservancy office report on the feasibility of a plan to build various major water conservancy and hydroelectric power projects in the province, including the Ta Trach hydroelectric power and water conservancy project which, when completed, will be able to irrigate a total area of 25,000 hectares, help yield an additional 80,000 metric tons of rice paddy per year, and have an annual electricity generating capacity of 24,000 kw.

Prior to leaving Binh Tri Thien, Chairman Do Muoi visited the Thuy Duong village cooperative in the Hue suburbs, winner of the Labor Hero title of the agricultural sector. Chairman Do Muoi urged the village leaders to pay more attention to improving the people's educational knowledge and turning out more mid- and high-level technical cadres, to contribute to further stepping up production, and to ensure that socioeconomic activities will increasingly develop. The village, he said, must also pay attention to the issue of capital accumulation if it is to achieve rural industrialization.

Chairman Do Muoi asked the leading comrades of the province and of its subordinate districts to disseminate experiences learned by Thuy Duong village to other agricultural establishments in the province, trying in such a way as to make the Binh Tri Thien rural areas more prosperous and beautiful and the local people's lives more plentiful.

Bank Continues Dong Purchase With U.S. Dollars
BK1105052689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] After 2 months of implementing the policy on buying Vietnamese dong with U.S. dollars on a fixed delay basis, the Ho Chi Minh City branch of the Foreign Trade Bank has collected 12 billion dong brought in by many state-run units, state agencies, cooperatives, and production teams in exchange for U.S. dollars.

As cash is still needed to purchase goods for export, the Ho Chi Minh City Foreign Trade Bank on 3 May

announced that in May it will continue to buy Vietnamese dong and pay in U.S. dollars on a fixed delay basis at the following rates:

- Delay of 6 months: \$U.S. 1.00 for 4,280 Vietnamese dong;
- Delay of 5 months: \$U.S. 1.00 for 4,360 Vietnamese dong;
- Delay of 4 months: \$U.S. 1.00 for 4,440 Vietnamese dong; and
- Delay of 3 months: \$U.S. 1.00 for 4,520 Vietnamese dong.

Australia

Half of Special Aid Program to Fiji Withheld *BK1005055289 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 10 May 89*

[Text] The remaining half of Australia's \$10 million special aid program to Fiji has been scrapped because the Australian Government is unhappy with the process to reform Fiji's Constitution. Under the special aid program, A\$4.8 million has been spent, but another \$5.2 million was to be available this financial year. The Fiji Government has been told of Australia's decision not to go ahead with the second part of the package.

In March, the foreign affairs minister, Senator Evans, warned that time was running out for the aid to be delivered by the end of the financial year on 30 June. Senator Evans inherited the special aid program from his predecessor in the job, Mr Bill Hayden.

Radio Australia's diplomatic correspondent, (Stuart Heather), says Senator Evans does not favor renewing the program which was criticized by a recent parliamentary inquiry. The inquiry said the special aid sent an unintentional message to democratic Pacific nations that Australia should not tie overseas aid to improvements in political developments.

Group Blames French Policies for Tjibaou Death *BK0905124489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1208 GMT 9 May 89*

[By Peter Mackler]

[Text] Noumea, May 9 (AFP)—A hard-line separatist group blamed French colonial policies for the murder of Melanesian leader Jean-Marie Tjibaou as his supporters turned from mourning to politics Tuesday [9 May] to prepare for his succession.

Mr. Tjibaou, head of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), and his deputy Yeiwene Yeiwene were shot dead Thursday by a militant angered by their move to make peace with European settlers here.

But the United Kanak Liberation Front (FULK), the only group in the six-party FLNKS to refuse to sign the New Caledonia peace accords last June, blamed Paris for the latest bloodshed in the French Pacific territory.

Djubelly Wea, the gunman killed after the assassinations, was said to be close to the FULK and its drive to oppose the 10-year transition period set by Paris ahead of a referendum on independence.

"Caught in the Socialist government's trap, FLNKS leaders are killing each other while the French colonial government and its colonial proteges remain spectators," the FULK said in a statement late Monday.

The FULK, a small but vocal group, said the killings on the Island of Ouvea "must be taken by the French Government as a severe warning that a people's struggle must never be betrayed."

Pierre Xulue, number three in the FULK, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Tuesday the group did not condemn the assassination because "it is part of the liberation struggle of the Kanak people against the French people."

The group has denied any role in the killings, which occurred during ceremonies to mark the first anniversary of a French commando raid on Ouvea that left 19 Kanaks and two security troops dead.

But officials of Mr. Tjibaou's Caledonian Union, the largest group in the FLNKS, have suggested that the latest murders appeared to have been an organized plot, although they have refused to provide any evidence.

"We don't want to say anything for the moment," said one. "Things are too hot. We are sitting on dynamite."

Sources close to the investigation have said that Mr. Wea definitely killed Mr. Yeiwene, but police were awaiting the results of ballistics tests to determine if he also killed Mr. Tjibaou.

A second man, Andre Tangopi, was wounded during the assassinations and later charged with murder and attempted murder. But his role was not clear despite some reports that it was he who fired on Mr. Tjibaou.

Several questions about the killings remain, including why no murder weapon was found at the site. Sources said Mr. Wea's village of Gossanah on Ouvea had returned a machine pistol to the authorities Monday, but there was no confirmation whether it was fired during the assassination.

Sources said that gendarmes tried to make contact with the Gossanah tribe on Saturday to enlist their help in the inquiry, but were greeted with a gunshot. No-one was hurt, they said.

With Mr. Tjibaou and Mr. Yeiwene buried Monday, the Caledonian Union was scheduled to hold an executive committee meeting to begin to pick up the pieces of their movement.

The session will prepare a meeting of the Caledonian Union's committee of directors on May 20 that will choose a new president and vice president. The group is also preparing its candidates for next month's provincial elections.

There has been little indication as to the possible successor to Mr. Tjibaou, whose forceful personality and influence were seen as crucial to keeping the Matignon accords together.

Also uncertain is whether the new leader of the Caledonian Union will accede to the top spot in the FLNKS, where tension has been mounting between the various parties.

"Anything can happen," said one official. He said there was no date set for a FLNKS congress to pick a new leader and consultations among the groups had not even begun.

Papua New Guinea

Premier Criticized for Bougainville Situation

*BK0805055789 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 8 May 89*

[Text] The opposition in Papua New Guinea has called on the prime minister, Mr Namaliu, to resign in the wake of the killing of a third soldier on the troubled island of Bougainville. Sean Dorney reports that the opposition

leader, Mr Paias Wingti, has accused Mr Namaliu of seriously mishandling the Bougainville crisis in which 16 people have died in the past 3 months.

Dorney says Mr Wingti claims Papua New Guinea troops should never have been sent into the Bougainville jungle to try to hunt down the militant landowners who are now demanding that Bougainville secede from Papua New Guinea.

The body of the third soldier to be shot dead by the militants—a Defense Force scout—has been flown back to Port Moresby to emotional scenes.

Mr Wingti claims Papua New Guinea soldiers should not be used to fight other Papua New Guineans, and he has predicted further bloodshed.

The Namaliu government says the troops will not be withdrawn while the militants continue to pose a threat to lives and property.

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